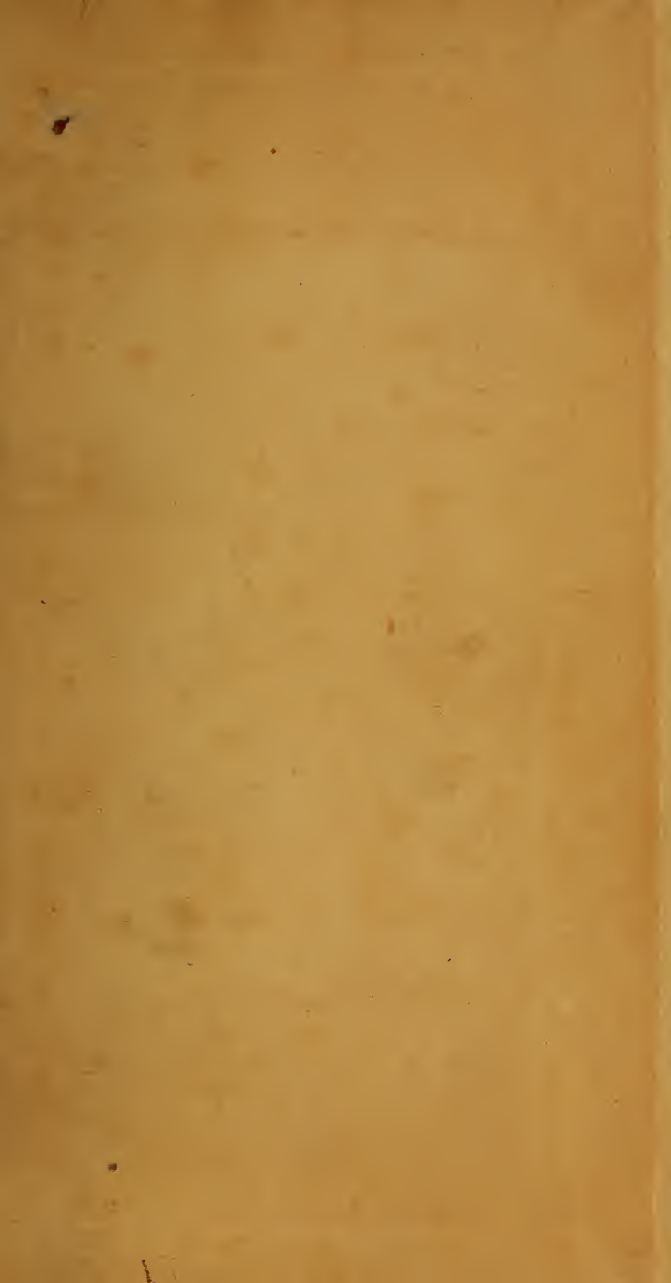




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Drawn by Miss Wilkinson.

Engraved by Richard Whittaker.

THE
HISTORY
OF
RIPON:

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF

STUDLEY-ROYAL, FOUNTAINS' ABBEY,
NEWBY, HACKFALL, &c. &c.

An ANALYSIS of

ALDFIELD SPAW:

AND LISTS OF

THE RARER INDIGENOUS PLANTS

FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

HISTORIA QUOQUO MODO SCRIPTA DELECTAT.

Second Edition. — With Engravings.

RIPON:

Printed and Sold by W. FARRER:

SOLD ALSO BY LONGMAN & CO. PATER-NOSTER-ROW,
LONDON: AND BY WILSON AND SPENCE, YORK.

1806.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Editor, in offering this second Edition of the History of Ripon to the Public, flatters himself that it will be found considerably enlarged and improved. He has availed himself of every source of information that might tend to elucidate the subject; and his thanks are due to several Gentlemen who have assisted him with their advice and corrections.

THE
HISTORY OF RIPON.

RIPON is situated near the centre of the extensive county of York, 208 Miles N. N. W. of London. It stands upon a rising ground between the river Ure on the North, and the little river Skell on the South, within a small distance of their confluence ; over the former of which, and near the town, is a handsome stone-Bridge, 560 yards in length, supported by seventeen arches, there are also five other stone-Bridges, within little more than one mile of the town. The etymology of its name has, by different writers, been variously traced, though its situation alone is sufficiently demonstrative of its derivation.*

B

THIS

* From RIPA—*The Bank of a River*. The Saxons gave such names to most of their cities, towns, and villages, as in their language had relation to the situation or nature of the place.

VERSTEGAN.

THIS ancient corporation and borough town is large, well built, and enjoys every advantage that an inland situation can afford. The air is salubrious and pleasant, and the surrounding country rich, fertile, well wooded, highly cultivated, and interspersed with a variety of gentlemen's seats and picturesque villages. It has one church only, which is collegiate and in some respects parochial, (the parish having the benefit of it without the charge of a church-rate.) The market place, which for extent and beauty may stand in competition with that of any other market town in England, is a handsome and spacious square, ornamented with a light and beautiful obelisk ninety feet high, erected by William Aislable Esq; in the year 1781, on which is inscribed

MDCCLXXXI

Erected at the Expence of William Aislable, Esq;
Who represented this borough in Parliament
Sixty years.

This inscription was ordered by the Mayor,
Aldermen, and Assistants,
Of the Corporation.

MDCCLXXXV.

The Honourable Frederick Robinson,
Mayor.

THE

THE origin of the town is without doubt to be referred to a very ancient æra. Its proximity to the Roman city, Isurium, now Aldborough; and the various Roman highways which pass it at a small distance on each side, with the peculiar beauties and advantages of its situation might lead us to imagine that it was not wholly unknown to that people; but as none of these roads* take their course through the town, it precludes the supposition that it ever formed a Roman station.

WHETHER, therefore, the town owes its origin to the Britons, or, (as some authors assert) it is to be attributed to the Saxons; we cannot decidedly say: Soon after the declension of the Roman power in this country, we find it in a flourishing state

B 2

having

* One of these ancient highways took its course from Manchester (*Mancunium*) and Ilkley (*Olicana*) by the south side of Ripley to Aldborough. Another branched off from the former at the passage of the river Nidd, and the village of Clint, and directed its course by Bishop-Thornton to Aldfield in the parish of Ripon, and thence by Grewelthorpe to the Roman Camp on the heights of Nutwith near Masham, proceeded to Kilgrambridge over the Ure, and thence to Catterick. A third was the Leeming Street as it is usually called, but more properly that portion of the great Roman Road, the *Ermine Street*, which lies between the last mentioned station, Catterick, and Isurium, and takes its way over Hutton-Moor.

having a monastery founded by Eata, Abbot of Melross, of which we shall hereafter give a more particular description.

A. D. 86c. THE Danes were a people characterized by plunder and warfare; who spread devastation and massacre wherever necessity or inclination prompted them to conduct their desultory enterprizes, which were generally undertaken by some bold Adventurer, with as many followers as he could collect, merely for the sake of plunder; these invaders, during the unhappy reigns of Ethelbert and Ethelred, having ravaged the most fertile provinces of England, and destroyed the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms, pillaged, and afterwards burnt the town of Ripon; which as William of Malmsbury informs us, remained some time in ashes, so that the traces of it could only be discovered by its ruins.

EARLY after the settlement of the Saxons in this island, who were remarkable for their regard to rational polity, and the welfare of society; it was found requisite for the convenience of mutual dealings and the facility of carrying on commercial intercourse, to appoint certain places, where the people might live together in protection and safety.

These

These were called Burghs;* and towns of whatever size, the largest as well as the most inconsiderable received this as a common appellation. §

BURGHs were mediately or immediately of royal erection, for though many of them were the property of prelates, abbots, or laylords, yet these were erected by licence from the crown. Open markets and fairs were held in them with peculiar privileges; in consequence of which, tolls and duties were imposed upon the goods carried there for sale, and collected by a bailiff for their respective lords; but in process of time, for reciprocal convenience, the tolls and duties were let to the burgesses † at a stated annual rent called a Fee Farm. Burghs were appropriated for the residence

B 3

dise

* Burch, Burgh, Borgh, hence Borough, a Bergen [Saxon]—in tutum recipere, servare

BRADY ON BURGHs. SOMNER, &c.

§ DU FRESNE.

† The burgesses or tradesmen *in great towns*, in the reign of Edward the confessor, and at the time of the survey, had either their patrons, under whose protection they traded, and paid an acknowledgement; or else were in a more servile condition, as being in *Domino Regis vel aliorum*.

BRADY ON BURGHs, p 6. KEL. DOMESDAY 166.

dise and traffic, the inhabitants for the most part, being merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics. They had privileges adapted to their respective occupations, elected their own magistrates, and transacted other business at their general meetings called Burgh Motes. — These privileges distinguished them from the inhabitants of villages, which were solely occupied by persons whose employment was agriculture; the latter were more numerous, the former reputed of greater consequence.

A. D. 886. RYON soon enjoyed this mark of royal favour, and received its first incorporation in the fourteenth year of the reign of that wise and good prince Alfred, surnamed the Great, whose name and exploits will continue to be the boast of Englishmen to the latest posterity.

Its government was then regulated by a Vigiliarius or Wakeman, twelve Elders, and twenty-four Assistants, the former of whom some authors have been very erroneously led to imagine, derived his title from watch and ward having been kept here, and have gone so far as to assert that the town was enclosed by walls, but of this opinion there seems to be no confirmation, had walls ever been erected here, most certainly, at some time or other, the foundations, or some slight traces of them must have been discovered.

It was the duty of the Vigilarius or Wakeman (and which we must not forget to mention here) to cause a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock ; after which, if any house or shop was robbed, before sun-rise next morning, the sufferer received a compensation for the loss, from an annual tax of fourpence levied upon every inhabitant, whose dwelling had but one, and of eightpence where it had two outer doors, from which latter circumstance double danger might be suspected. The tax, together with the good effects arising from it, is now fallen into disuse, but the custom of blowing the horn is continued to this day.

A D. 947. SCARCELY had Ripon recovered the shock occasioned from its overthrow by the Danes and begun again to flourish, when it suffered another, and if possible, more shocking devastation than the former. The turbulent disposition of the Northumbrian Danes, who had often revolted and been subdued by Edmund, during the youth of Edred, whom they thought not yet sufficiently matured for government, again broke forth. Edred however receiving early information of their designs, marched into the heart of their dominions, before they were aware of danger. This effort drew from them submission, and Edred quitted their

their kingdom, after imposing upon them a small fine, and receiving their promises of allegiance, but the Danes were as faithless as they were servile, for Edred had no sooner returned to Wessex, than they re-commenced hostilities. Success attended their arms, they became, and for some time continued masters of the North; at length civil discord breaking out among them, Edred, too wise and politic a prince not to avail himself of the opportunity which this event afforded, invaded them in his turn. Whilst the Northumbrians neglected every precaution against attacks from without, and within were eager only to destroy one another. Edred marched into the North, and meeting with little or no resistance, threatened to lay waste their whole kingdom. These threats were no sooner made than partly put into execution.

A. D. 948. HE commenced the desolation of their towns and villages, and amongst others he destroyed, by a general conflagration, the town of Ripon, with all its public buildings. Perhaps it was here that the *compunctious visitings of nature* gave a check to the spirit of vengeance on his contemplating the ruin of a country which in fact was his own. He once more received their
submission

submission and protestations of future allegiance, and placed Edrick on the then vacant throne of Northumberland.

A. D. 950. BY the exertions of its former inhabitants and the encouragement of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, the town was rebuilt, and again flourished. Not long indeed had it enjoyed tranquillity, when it was once more reduced to a state of misery little short of that which it had experienced from the hands of king Edred.

A. D. 1069. AFTER the siege of York, William the Norman ravaged an extent of territory, part of the Northumbrian kingdom, sixty miles in length; devastation so marked the progress of this marauder, that the proprietors were unable to recognise their former possessions.

Now dwellis William este, full bare was money wone
 Of gode men er none lefte, but slayn er ilk one,
 Grete sin did William, that swilk wo did werk
 So grete vengeance he nam, of men of holy kirk,
 That did no wem 'till him, ne no trespass.
 Fro York unto Durham no wonying stede was,
 Nien yere, says my buke, lasted so grete sorrow,
 The bishop clerkes tuke their lives for two borrowe.

RIPON, with its adjacent country fell a sacrifice to this much to be lamented outrage, and such were its ruinous consequences, that even sixteen years after, when the Conqueror's survey was made, it remained waste and uncultivated *

TRANQUILLITY succeeded, and the town continued undisturbed, until the unhappy reign of Edward the Second; escaping the miseries of the wars between king Henry the third and his Barons.

A D. 1316. WHEN the Scots under the command of Robert Bruce, had made themselves masters of the most important fortresses of the north, they marched their army to this place, and after remaining three days, imposed and with difficulty levied upon the inhabitants a tribute of ONE THOUSAND MARKS; remembering their former good fortune and elated with the hopes of similar success, they returned the following year, and demanded the same exaction; with which, the people were unable to comply, being reduced to the last extremity by the prolongation of war. These bold invaders, disappointed in their expectations entirely destroyed the town by fire and massacred the greatest part of the inhabitants.

SOON

* See Appendix No 1.

SOON after this calamity, a stop was put to the incursions of the Scots, and repeated successes crowned the arms of England; the whole kingdom recovered its wonted spirits, and became as it were renovated by the unanimous exertions of all ranks of people. Ripon, by the liberal donations of the archbishop of York, and the neighbouring gentry, together with the industry of its former inhabitants, was in a few years restored to a flourishing condition: and even for a while became the residence of the court. For in the year 1405, king Henry the fourth, being obliged to leave London on account of the plague, which then raged in the Metropolis, retired to this town, where he continued some time with his whole court.

AFTER the rebellion in the county of York, occasioned by the suppression of the lesser monasteries; in compliance with a request from the insurgents, king Henry the eighth erected by a patent, and without the advice or consent of parliament, a court at York, called "the lord president's court" vested with the power of Oyer and Terminer, having jurisdiction over the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland, the city of York, and the towns of Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
and

and Berwick upon-Tweed. Innovations on its original design were daily introduced, particularly during the reigns of James the first and Charles the first; and its powers by encroachment, especially under the presidency of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, became so extensive, that at length it usurped civil jurisdiction, and that in some respects, discretionary and unlimited.

1604. THIS court was adjourned to Ripon, in consequence of the plague which then spread itself through the city of York. Here in part were exercised those acts of injustice and oppression, which eventually caused its dissolution.

1604 *June 24th.* THE civil constitution of the town was changed, and by the exertions of Mr. Hugh Ripley, a charter was obtained from king James the first, incorporating it under the government of a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen, assisted by twenty-four Common Councilmen, and a Town Clerk, with the subordinate offices of two Serjeants at mace; by which charter Hugh Ripley was appointed the first MAYOR of Ripon, Henry Skew, Thomas Hebden, sen. Thomas Watson, Roger Holmes, Thomas Dowgill, William Fawcett, Henry Singleton,
John

John Green, Thomas Wardropper, Thomas Cundale, Anthony Taylor, and William Battie, ALDERMEN. Christopher Franks, Richard Rayner, Simon Ascough, Simon Brown, William Newell, Ralph Webster, Thomas Battie, Marmaduke Jenkinson, Richard Kettlewell, James Thompson, Thomas Ripley, William Cooke, John Hardy, George Pulleyn, John Watson, Richard Atkinson, William Colton, Thomas Millner, Roger Smaithwaite, Ralph Warwick, John Dobby, Richard Horner, Edward Kirby, and Christopher Porter, ASSISTANTS. John Priestly, of the Middle Temple, Esq; RECORDER; and Richard Hebden of Ripon, TOWN-CLERK: confirming to them their ancient liberties and privileges.

A. D. 1657. THE Lord Protector of England granted to the borough of Ripon, his letters patent for holding a fair every alternate week.

DURING the protectorate of Cromwell, many persons inimical to the house of Stuart, were appointed to offices of trust and importance in the several corporations of England; which on the restoration, induced the legislature, the better to secure tranquillity to the reigning family, to pass an act of parliament for the regulation of corporate bodies, vesting a power in commissioners, to re-

move such officers as they, on enquiry, should think expedient, and place others in their stead.

September 23d. 1662. By virtue of this delegated power, the commissioners sat at Ripon, and removed Henry Braithwaite, Henry Spence, John Spence, Robert Atkinson, Nicholas Kitchen, Thomas Braithwaite, Henry Green, and William Bramley, ALDERMEN; filling up the vacancies with Sir Edward Jennings Kt. Sir Jonathan Jennings, Kt. Walter Strickland, and Walter Lister, Esqs; Henry Redshaw, William Gibson, George Catton, and Piers Denton.

A. D. 1686 KING James the second soon after his accession to the throne, demanded the surrender of the charters of all the cities and corporate towns; those which refused, were treated with coercive measures: The charter of this corporation was then surrendered, but the king restored and confirmed it the same year; since which time it has remained in as full force as in the days of its original establishment in the reign of James the first.

THE Mayor is elected annually on the first Tuesday in January, and enters upon the duties of his office on the second of February following. The better to support his station, he has the toll
of

of Corn and grain sold in the market, called the *Hand-law** or *market-sweepings*, which was enjoyed by the wakemen previous to the conquest, and was confirmed to the corporation in the year 1532-3, by king Henry the eighth, during his continuance at York; also the rent of certain lands given by Mr. Hugh Ripley, Alderman of Ripon, by will, dated 30th. April 1637, from which we subjoin an abstract.

*“ I give and bequeath unto the mayor, burgesses,
 “ and commonalty of the town of Ripon, and to their
 “ successors for ever, two closes with the appurtenances
 “ lying within the fields of Ripon and Bishopton near
 “ unto a place called Holgate-head and nine roods of
 “ land lying at or near a place called Red-bank within
 “ the fields of Ripon and Bondgate with all the yearly
 “ rents reserved unto the mayor for the time being to
 “ his own use with power to them so often as there
 “ shall be occasion to demise the same for one and twenty
 “ years and not above for the best benefit of the mayor
 “ as aforesaid”* and by the same will, he gave to the mayor and aldermen for the time being and their successors in trust, a parcel of land called *Bull-close*, lying in the town fields of Ripon, to

C 2

pay

* The two hundredth part of a bushel.

pay and apply the rent thereof to and amongst forty poor men of the said town yearly for ever; and also the annual sum of twenty pounds for paying and receiving the rental of certain grounds, now inclosed, and here denominated an average rent. §

THE

§ The better to understand whence this part of the mayor's stipend arises, it seems necessary to explain the origin of this average rent.

Much of the land in the vicinity of Ripon was anciently occupied in common fields; over which from Michaelmas to the Lady-day following in every year, the owners or occupiers of houses there, known by a particular description, had to such houses an appurtenant and accustomed right of stray for a certain number of cattle; which being attended with much inconvenience and loss to the respective land owners, an act of parliament was applied for by them, and obtained in the seventeenth year of the reign of George the second, by which, commissioners were appointed and authorised to ascertain the value of the rights of each person respectively, according to an average or mean proportion, and to impose a yearly rent by such valuation, which to this day is called an Average Rent, upon the land subject to such stray. and which rent is directed to be paid to the mayor of Ripon for the time being, who is empowered to receive and pay it to the proprietors of the houses to which the right of stray anciently appertained, in lieu thereof, in the following proportion *viz* for every Borough and Messuage in Ripon, ten shillings and fivepence, and for every cottage five shillings and twopence halfpenny; and for every messuage in Bondgate and Littlethorpe, five shillings and threepence, and for every cottage, two shillings and sevenpence halfpenny.

THE arms of the town are, *Gules*, a bugle Horn *Or*, stringed and belted *Sable*, deemed to be embellished *Argent*. The word Ripon of the last. The letter I in *pale*, R and P in *chief*, and O N in *fesse*. The mouth piece of the horn to the dexter.

FORMERLY, a horn slung on a belt enriched with the arms of different members of the corporation, was worn by the wakeman for the time being, on five days in the year, called horn days, *viz.* Candlemas-day, Easter-monday, Wednesday in Rogation week, the Sunday after Lammas-day, here called Wilfrid Sunday, and Saint Stephen's day : It has been repeatedly ornamented of late by the mayors of Ripon, particularly by William Aislabie Esq: and is now worn in procession on those days by the serjeant at mace.

To this account of the corporation of Ripon, we have added a list of the wakemen and mayors from the year 1400 to the year 1806 inclusive.

WAKEMEN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1400 James Percival</p> <p>1 John Lamb</p> <p>2 Peter Millbe</p> <p>3 William Norton</p> <p>4 Thomas Fountains</p> <p>5 Randall Backhouse</p> <p>6 Geoffrey Thorpe</p> <p>7 John Blowmar</p> <p>8 John Blackburne</p> <p>9 William Trowlope</p> <p>1410 Peter Selby, gent.</p> <p>1 Lawrence Pawl</p> <p>2 Adam Green</p> <p>3 James Hebodin, gent.</p> <p>4 John Davill, gent.</p> <p>5 John Selby</p> <p>6 Ralph Handley</p> <p>7 Peter Allan</p> <p>8 William Weley</p> <p>9 Thomas Brook, gent.</p> <p>1420 Rowland Gill</p> <p>1 Adam Mann, gent.</p> <p>2 Francis Scroop, gent.</p> <p>3 Richard Hebodin, gt.</p> <p>4 Lawrence Dunning</p> <p>5 Hierome Blunt</p> | <p>1426 Anthony Day, and
John Snow</p> <p>7 Abram Bell</p> <p>8 John Digby, gent.</p> <p>9 William Single</p> <p>1430 John Bland</p> <p>1 William Bolkend</p> <p>2 Peter Brough</p> <p>3 John Pulley</p> <p>4 Ralph Ratcliffe</p> <p>5 William Geldart</p> <p>6 John Fairborn</p> <p>7 John Bayne and
William Wilson</p> <p>8 Francis Smith, gent.</p> <p>9 Thomas Watson</p> <p>1440 Allan Newton</p> <p>1 William Snow</p> <p>2 John Wythes</p> <p>3 Adam Spence</p> <p>4 Lawrence Rawling</p> <p>5 Peter Webby and
John Freddie</p> <p>6 Thomas Porter</p> <p>7 John Stavcley</p> <p>8 Peter Cumberland</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9 Jerkin</p> |
|---|---|

WAKEMEN.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1449 Jenkin Pratt | 1475 William Todd |
| 1450 William Fox | 6 Peter Welby |
| 1 Ralph Todd | 7 John Fawcett |
| 2 Lambert Johnson | 8 Thomas Glew, gent. |
| 3 John Stephens | 9 James Hebden, gent. |
| 4 William Pulleyn, gt. | 1480 John Ripley |
| 5 George Pratt | 1 Peter Benson |
| 6 Ralph Clay | 2 John Thornton |
| 7 Francis Steel | 3 James Cundale |
| 8 John Speed | 4 William Thorpe |
| 9 Ralph Tankard | 5 John Norton, gent. |
| 1460 James Glover | 6 William Selby |
| 1 Peter Robinson | 7 Roger Harman |
| 2 John Major | 8 Peter Kitchinman |
| 3 William Staveley gt. | 9 William Bove, gent. |
| 4 John Grame | 1490 Reginald Stamworth |
| 5 Thomas Hebden gent. | 1 Christopher Bailie |
| 6 Peter Jenkins | 2 Marmaduke Burton |
| 7 Jonathan Freebodine | 3 Roger Selby |
| and William Leak | 4 John Peelgrave |
| 8 Francis Saunderson | 5 Robert Bakehouse |
| 9 William Shipton | 6 Nicholas Porter |
| 1470 Thomas Snow | 7 Robert Huxter |
| 1 Randal Piggot | 8 Robert Leeds, gent. |
| 2 John Whaire | 9 Thomas Glew, gent. |
| 3 Ralph Ratcliffe | 1500 John Topcliffe |
| 4 Hierome Newby | 1 Michall Casson |

4 John

WAKEMEN.

1502 John Ha'man	1517 John Middleton
3 Richard Goldsbrough	8 John Backhouse
4 John Sherwood	9 William Brigham and Simon Bateman
5 John Bowland	1520 Thomas Gayscar
6 Stephen Thorpe and William Middleton	1 Thomas Mankin and Thomas Winepenny
7 Hugh Stickbuck and Kobert Kettlewell	2 William Leeds and Robert Baron
8 George Bellgate and Jonathan Pansack.	3 William Hepden and Richard Goulthart
9 Roger Nunwic, gent and William Steel	4 Thomas Hallat and Edmund Ward gent
1510 John Cook	5 William Horner and James Clerk
1 William Batty and William Carver	6 John Dickinson and Abraham Cumberland
2 Richard Holmes and William Wilson	7 Thomas Kettlewell and Richard Plain
3 Simon Blowmond	8 Lawrence Hodgson
4 Thomas Bilton and Lawrence Langhorn	9 Richard Terry
5 Henry Sedgwick and Thomas Fisher	1530 Rowland Wilson
† 6 Richard Percival and Willian Steel	1 Thomas Staveley gent
	2 Richard Bell
	3 William

† In this year Thomas Duald made the Toll-booth Bell, and presented it to the Wakeman.

WAKEMEN.

1533 William Gentleman	1558 William Rayner
4 William Kettlewell	9 Thomas Rigg
5 Jonathan Johnson and William Steel	1560 William Smith
6 Thomas Benson	1 Robert Ripley
7 Anthony Vickerby	2 Christopher Dale
8 Ralph Cook	3 John Sweeting
9 Robert Ripley	4 William Harrison
1540 John Middleton	5 Thomas Ripley
1 George Younge	6 Richard Monkton
2 Christ. Darnbrough	7 John Rigg
3 Ralph Bell	8 Emery Coates
4 Henry Atkinson	9 Robert Kettlewell
5 Matthew Snow	1570 Thomas Sawyer
6 John Walls	1 John Hodgson
7 Nicholas Horner and Ralph Ripley	2 Thomas Newell
8 James Fletcher	3 Christopher Thornton
9 Robert Harrison	4 Jeffrey Metcalfe
1550 William Scott	5 George Batty
1 John Thornton	6 Thomas Hebden
2 William Wheatley	7 Christopher Gaines
3 John Holmes	8 William Watson
4 Hugh Fox	9 John Milner
5 William Thomson	1580 Thomas Grainge
6 John Smith	1 John Dobby
7 Edmund Lockey	2 Henry Lockey
	3 Vincent Metcalf and Thomas Ripley
	4 William

WAKEMEN.

1584 William Wray	1595 Simon Browne
5 Anthony Holmes	6 Thomas Harland
6 Anthony Vickerby gt	7 John Middleton, gent.
7 Roger Holmes	8 Henry Singleton
8 Christopher Franke	9 Francis Heley and Simon Askew
9 Richard Cook	1600 Simon Askew
1590 Ralph Hutchinson	1 John Green
1 Richard Rayner	2 Thomas Wardropper
2 Thomas Dowgill	3 Thomas Candall
3 Thomas Barber	
4 William Fawcett	

MAYORS.

1604 Hugh Ripley * the last Wakeman and first Mayor.	1609 William Cook
5 Anthony Taylor	1610 Roger Holmes
6 Henry Snow §	1 Thomas Candall
7 William Fawcett	2 Thomas Wardropper
8 George Pulleyn	3 William Batty
	4 John Green
	5 Francis Theakston
	6 Hugh

* See page 16, and Appendix No. 2.

§ In the Mayoralty of Henry Snow, was purchased, the MACE, which is now born before the mayor by the serjeant at mace, on public occasions.

MAYORS.

1616 Hugh Ripley	1642 Leonard Thompson
7 Simon Brown	3 Miles Moody
8 Joseph Burton	4 Ralph Warwick
9 Anthony Taylor	5 Nicholas Kitchen
1620 James Thompson	6 Sampson Cowper
1 Edward Kirkby	7 John Jefferson
2 William Batty, jun ;	8 William Newell
3 Ralph Warwick	9 Thomas Rounthwaite
4 John Hartley	1650 Henry Kirkby
5 Miles Moody	1 Christopher Horner
6 Thomas Redshaw	2 William Bramley
7 Thomas Topham and	3 Anthony Braithwaite
Miles Moody	4 Arthur Burton
8 Miles Percival	5 Henry Spence
9 Leonard Thompson	6 Henry Green
1630 Hugh Ripley	7 William Bramley
1 William Cook	8 Nicholas Kitchin
2 Thomas Cundall	9 William Holmes
3 James Thompson	1660 John Spence
4 Ralph Warwick	1 John Horner
5 Edward Wright	2 George Rodshaw
6 Bartholo. Kettlewell	3 Sir Edmund Jennings,
7 Wilfrid Saunderson	Knight
8 Thomas Redshaw	4 Jonathan Jennings esq.
9 William Holmes	5 Walter Strickland esq.
1640 Richard Mawtus	6 Walter Lister, esq.
1 Thomas Cundall	7 Henry Redshaw
	8 William

MAYORS.

1668 William Gibson	1692 John Sedgwicke
9 George Catton	3 Cuthbert Chambers
1670 William Hebden	4 Roger Wright
1 William Busfield	5 Thomas Jackson
2 John Milner	6 Thomas Craven
3 Henry Craven	7 John Stroother
4 Edward Kirkby	8 William Myers
5 Cuthbert Chambers	9 William Chambers
6 George Horner	1700 Charles Lister
7 Roger Wright	1 John Sedgwicke
8 James Dobby	2 The Right Honorable John Aislalie //
9 Thomas Jackson	3 Thomas Charnock
1680 Thomas Craven	4 Stephen Palliser
1 John Stroother	5 George Pinckney
2 Christopher Atkinson	6 Cuthbert Chambers
3 William Myers	7 Roger Wright
4 Cuthbert Chambers	8 Thomas Jackson
5 George Calton	9 William Chambers
6 Christopher Hunton	1710 John Ripley
7 John Dawson	1 Christ. Braithwaite
8 William Chambers	2 Johnson Wood
9 Thomas Charnock	3 Henry Green
1690 Stephen Palliser	4 Charles Lister
1 William Waterhall	

5 John

// He was Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer &c. &c.

MAYORS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1715 John Sedjwicke | 1742 Thomas Broadbelt |
| 6 Thomas Burton | 3 John Lister |
| 7 William Horner | 4 William Theakston |
| 8 Christopher Waine | 5 Edward Braithwaite |
| 9 Christopher Hunton | 6 John Horner |
| 1720 Charles Oxley | 7 Simon Hutchinson |
| 1 Richard Cundall | 8 George Loup |
| 2 John Charnock | 9 Henry Kirkby |
| 3 James Jackson | 1750 George Charnock |
| 4 William Aislable Esq | 1 John Wilson |
| 5 Stephen Palliser | 2 Charles Braithwaite |
| 6 George Pinkney | 3 William Thompson |
| 7 John Horner | 4 James Horner |
| 8 Charles Lister | 5 Matthew Beckwith |
| 9 William Horner | 6 John Lister |
| 1730 Christopher Waine | 7 John Hutchinson |
| 1 Charles Oxley | 8 William Askwith |
| 2 Simon Hutchinson | 9 Richard Grainge |
| 3 John Charnock | 1760 Edward Ayton |
| 4 George Loup | 1 William Grimston |
| 5 Stephen Palliser | 2 John Terry |
| 6 James Jackson | 3 William Theakston |
| 7 John Wilson | 4 Henry Kirkby |
| 8 Charles Oxley | 5 George Charnock |
| 9 James Horner | 6 Christopher Braith- |
| 1740 William Aislable Esq; | waite |
| 1 William Chambers | 7 Matthew Beckwith |
| | William |

MAYORS.

1768 Wm. Lawrence* Esq;	1787 Thomas Walker
9 William Askwith	8 Thomas Horner
1770 John Hutchinson	9 William Robinson
1 Charles Allanson	1790 Richard Beckwith
2 William Grimston	1 John Hutchinson
3 John Terry	2 Thomas Wilkinson
4 Peter Horner	3 Thomas Terry
5 Thomas Walker	4 John Ewbank
6 Thomas Horner	5 William Grimston
7 William Robinson	6 William Bell
8 Richard Beckwith	7 John Stevenson
9 Christ. Braithwaite	8 William Atkinson
1780 John Hutchinson	9 William Downing
1 Thomas Wilkieson	1800 Robert Shaw
2 William Askwith	1 John Pearson
3 William Grimston	2 Thomas Wilkinson
4 William Bell	3 William Colbeck
5 The Hon: Frederick Robinson ¶	4 John Britain
6 John Terry	5 William Theakston
	6

RECORDERS

* He represented this borough in several parliaments.

¶ Brother to the late Lord Grantham, who was Ambassador to the court of Spain, and late representative in parliament for this borough.

RECORDERS OF RIPON,

From its first incorporation by King James the first, to
the year 1806, inclusive.

*Appointed by Charter.**A. D.*

John Priestley Esq; 24th. June 1604

Sir William Dawson, knight, 12th. January 1686

Chosen.

Sir Richard Hutton,* knight 1610

Thomas Proctor, Esq; 8th. April 1617

John Waistall, Esq; 5th. May 1626

Richard Etherington, Esq; 25th. October 1659

Christopher Driffeld, Esq; 3d. October 1673

William Dawson, Esq; 15th. October 1678

Rowland Norton, Esq; 31st. December 1688

Christopher Driffeld, Esq; 1st. January 1706

Richard Bayne, Esq; 30th. September 1723

George Hassell, Esq; 30th. October 1767

William Withers,† Esq; 5th. September 1778

John Williamson, Esq; 17th. May 1802

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* Serjeant at Law, Recorder of York; and afterwards
one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas.

† Also Recorder of York.

By the constitution of this borough, the right of election for burgesses to serve in parliament, is vested in the burgage tenures, which is a strong proof of its antiquity.*

HAVING sent burgesses in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward the first, and the first of Edward the second, an omission of return took place until the last parliament of Edward the sixth, or the first of queen Mary, when the right was restored;† and Ripon has ever since continued to return two representatives to parliament.

“ R I P O N . ”

“ This borough is the property of Mrs. Allanson, who possesses the burgage tenures, in right of which she nominates the two members. ”

“ It sent members the twenty-third of Edward the first, was discontinued the next year, and restored in the first of Edward the sixth. ”

“ Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants. ”

“ Right of election in burgage holders. ”

“ Number of voters—one hundred and forty-six. ”

“ RETURNING

* Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 2. p. 82.

† History of English Boroughs, vol. 3. 1 266.

“ RETURNING OFFICER—The Mayor.”

“ PROPRIETOR—Mrs. Allanson.

Oldfield's History of Parliaments, 390.

August 16th. 1617. KING James the first was at Ripon, on his way to Scotland, where he stopped all night, and lodged at a Mr. George Dawson's. After being addressed by Thomas Proctor Esq; the recorder, in a speech adapted to the occasion, he was presented by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, with a gilt bowl, and a pair of Ripon Spurs, § of the value of five pounds, “ which ” says an apparently contemporary manuscript “ gave such contentment to his majesty, that “ his highness did wear the same at his departure “ from the said town the day following.”

THE manufacture of woollen cloth is said to have formerly flourished here to a considerable extent. This however was carried at an early period, to those places where fuel was in greater abundance. Leyland, who wrote in the reign of Henry the eighth, observed “ on the farther ripe

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“ of

§ Ripon spurs were of such repute, that “ As true “ steel as Ripon Rowels ” became proverbial, when speaking of a man of intrepidity, honesty, or fidelity.

“ of the Skell, a grete nombre of tainters for
“ woollen cloaths wont to be made in the towne
“ of Ripon ” but says, “ that clothe-making there,
“ was *then* almost decayed.”

To recover this manufacture, the late W. Richardson M. D. bequeathed by will, an annual premium of five guineas for the best, and three guineas for the second best piece of linen or woollen cloth, spun and manufactured in the borough of Ripon, or within three statute miles; to be determined at the mayor's summer feast in August: we are sorry to observe that this good intention has not had its desired effect, there being seldom more than three or four webs shown for the prizes.

A. D. 1633 & 1644. KING Charles the first visited Ripon, and was each time received with that respect and loyalty, which on this, as well as on every other occasion, have distinguished this town.

THE great national occurrences which took place in the years one thousand six hundred and thirty nine and forty, and produced that fatal rupture between the unfortunate Charles the first and his parliament, and terminated in the tragical death of that monarch, can only be mentioned here, as they eventually led to the congress of Scots
and

and English Commissioner held at this place, in a building now taken down, the scite of which forms a part of the gardens of the Reverend G. Allanson. To enter into an historical detail of the events which occasioned this congress, would be foreign to the design of this work, and would draw us from our original purpose, locality. We must therefore be contented to refer our readers to those who have written on national history. It will be necessary however, slightly to mention some particulars, as they are too nearly connected with the history of this borough, to be totally disregarded.

A. D. 1640. THE king was now reduced to great perplexity: the unfavourable aspect of his affairs at home, in consequence of his late defeats, made a deep impression on his mind, and the near prospect of a formidable invasion from Scotland, still heightened his distress. The passage of the Tyne had been forced at Newburn; and a detachment of the English army, under the command of Lord Conway, repulsed, and driven southward; and such was the panic with which the English forces were struck, that they fled, with the utmost precipitation from Newcastle to Durham, and from thence continued a hasty march into Yorkshire.

THE

THE Scots wishing to be thought mild and conciliatory, apologized in the royal presence for their late victory, and protested that their only design was to lay their grievances at the foot of the throne, and to procure an amicable adjustment of them.

THE king was now in great distress, the nation in a state of general discontent, and the army become so dispirited, that no object was so much to be desired by all parties, as a cessation of hostilities. In this exigency, his majesty called a council of all the peers of England, to meet and attend him at York, within twenty days. Having met accordingly, he addressed them respecting the perilous state of the kingdom, and the subject of the scots' petition, and desired their advice on the reply which it would be proper for him to make. After much consultation and debate, it was determined, that a treaty should be entered into with the scots; for the negotiating of which, it was resolved by the peers, "That certain of themselves should be sent as commissioners to treat with commissioners of theirs, to the number of sixteen." The Earls of Bedford, Hertford, Essex, Salisbury, Warwick, Bristol, Holland, and Berkshire, Viscount Mandeville, and the Lords, Wharton, Paget, Brooke,

Brooke, Pawlet, Howard, Saville, and Duns-
more, were appointed to this very important
negociation; who desired the assistance of others
conversant with the laws and affairs of Scotland.
The Earls of Traquaire, Morton, and Lanerick,
Mr. Secretary Vane, Sir Lewis Steward, and
Sir John Burough, were named by his majesty to
assist them: And after much trouble it was
determined that Ripon should be the seat of
conference.

WE add a short account of this transaction,
from the memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, who was
on the spot; and who wrote a journal from the year
1638, to the year 1648, abounding with matter
illustrative of the general history of those trouble-
some times, and more particularly of such occur-
rences as took place in the county of York; of
which he was high sheriff in the year 1611.

“ THE 24th. of September, the king and the
“ lords met together in the great hall at the dean’s
“ house in York, to consult what answer to give
“ to the scotch petition, and how the king might
“ have a supply of money to retain his army, in
“ the mean while things were in debate. And it
“ was concluded upon the first day, that commis-
“ sioners should be appointed, to the number of
“ sixteen,

“ sixteen, earls and lords, and the place to be at
“ Ripon, to meet such commissioners as the scotch
“ lords at Newcastle, should appoint.”

“ AND of this their conclusion the scots were
“ made acquainted by an especial messenger from
“ the king, and my brother Belasyse was appointed
“ to carry it ; and for a supply of money, a letter
“ was sent by my lord Chamberlain, lord Goring,
“ and my lord Privy Seal, unto the city of London,
“ in the name of all the lords, to borrow two hun-
“ dred thousand pounds, and but fifty thousand
“ granted. Out of a desire to know how things
“ would go, I went to Ripon to the parley of the
“ English and Scotch lords who met there the last
“ of September. After much dilatoriness and
“ messages sent to and fro’, in three weeks time
“ the parley broke up, our english lords having
“ condescended to the demands of the scots, and
“ five and twenty thousand pounds a month for
“ two months, were granted to maintain their
“ army about Newcastle, ’till all things were agreed
“ upon by our English parliament.”

“ My lord of Holland kept his table at Ripon,
“ for all the lords, and the scotch commissioners
“ were sometimes invited by him, who kept a
“ good correspondence with one another. They

“ sent

“ sent to prison a trooper for abusing the Scotch
“ commissioners at their first coming to Ripon,
“ he being at the inn when they alighted. Mr.
“ Thurscrosse was appointed to wait on our eng-
“ lish lords, who bestowed his pains in preaching
“ to them, but some of our english lords disliked
“ the minster service, and refused to come in
“ that place, better agreeing with the scots.”

A D. 1643. RIPON was taken possession of,
and garrisoned by the parliament's troops under
the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer baronet.†
During their continuance here, they defaced several
of the monuments and other ornamental parts
of the minster, and exercised the most wanton
brutality towards the inhabitants, whom, a strict
and firm attachment to their sovereign has ever
distinguished and rendered worthy of admiration.

SIR John Mallory of Studley, at the head of a
detachment of the king's horse from Skipton castle,
put an early period to their insulting and savage
depredations. With the ready assistance of the
inhabitants of the town, he surprised Sir Thomas
Mauleverer's

† He was one of those, who, on the part of parliament,
agreed to, and signed the articles of suspension at Rod-
well, September 29th. 1642.

Mauleverer's main guard, then stationed in the market-place, routed the whole of his troops, took several prisoners, and drove the remainder with precipitation from the town. This is the last of those numerous calamities, which for so long a period had oppressed this borough, and so repeatedly reduced it to the verge of destruction. The catalogue is sufficiently extensive! Its contents shocking to humanity!

By the unanimous and persevering exertions of its people, Ripon has become a flourishing well built town. The public streets of late have been newly flagged and paved, additional sewers have been laid, so that the water is effectually drained from them, and they are thereby rendered commodious, pleasant and agreeable: The public avenues to the town are by the vigilance of those who hold official situations, kept in extremely good repair; and the police is made efficient by the diligent exertions of the magistracy.

AN act of parliament for making the river Ure navigable, from its junction with the Swale, was obtained in 1767, which excellent project has since been effected. By this canal, bulky, but necessary merchandise is conveyed to the town with much ease and expedition, and the inhabitants have

have it consequently at a much lower rate. The market, which is on Thursday, is regularly and plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind; and the numerous fairs,* afford the neighbouring country, a sufficient supply of cattle.

THERE are several mills for various purposes, erected upon streams, branching from the rivers Skell and Laver, one of these streams runs through a street called Skellgate, from this, the town is well supplied with excellent water, by means of an engine, erected at the expence of W. Askwith, Esq; by which, water is conveyed into every house at a small annual rent. Before this was constructed, water was carried from house to house in leathern vessels, on horses; the inconvenience of such a method, suggested to Mr. Askwith the propriety of the present excellent accommodation.

NUMEROUS springs, in and near the town, add to the many benefits it receives from the nature of its situation, two of these are enclosed for cold baths, and a third of very fine water, is received into a bason, in a kind of alcove. This was erected

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* See a list of the fairs at the end of this work.

ted at the expence of the late W. Richardson M. D. with this inscription.

UTILITATI PUBLICÆ.

A. C. MDCCLVIII.

THE TOWN HALL

stands on the south side of the square; it is an elegant building, designed by Mr. Wyatt of London, and consists of a handsome suite of assembly rooms, a committee room, for the meetings of the corporation, and for the transaction of justice business, with other suitable apartments. It was erected in 1801, at the expence of Mrs. Allanson of Studley. The stone of which it is built was dug from a quarry on her estate, about four miles from Ripon.

In the centre of the front, is a pediment, supported by four three quarters Ionic columns, eighteen feet high. The length of the building is forty-eight feet five inches; height, including the pediment, forty-six feet five inches; depth, eighty-five feet six inches. The principal room is forty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and twenty feet high, finished in a superior style, and ornamented by a picture of Mrs. Allanson.

A NEW THEATRE,

built by the late George Hassell, Esq ; was opened by Mr. Butler's company of comedians, on the twentieth of August 1792 ; the scenery and decorations are excellent, and the manager endeavours to provide a respectable dramatic corps, with the novelties of the day, for the gratification of the public, during the season.



PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS. *

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Is situated in St. Agnesgate, and consists of a good house and garden for the use of the master, and a commodious school for the scholars: It was endowed in 1553, by king Philip and queen Mary.† Its revenues are managed by trustees, who are a body corporate, and have a common seal with this inscription.

SIGILLVM PRO SCHOLA DE RIPPON.

A PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

For the relief of the sick poor, was founded here in 1790, and is supported by subscriptions and voluntary contributions. It appears by the annual report published April first, 1805, that 3829 patients have been admitted since the commencement of this charity, of whom, 3270 have been cured, 170 relieved, and 181 have died.

THE

* For an account of Hospitals &c. see end of the 2d part

† For the charter, see Appendix No. 3.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Are also supported by charitable donations, and proper conduct both in the masters and scholars, is insured by the frequent visits of several ladies and gentlemen, to whose active benevolence the schools owe their establishment.

POPULATION OF RIPON.

April 1801.

Houses	Families	Males	Females
529	746	1470	1741

Baptisms in 1800, 194 — Burials, 123 —
Marriages, 55.



ANTIQUITIES.

FEAST OF ST. WILFRID.

THIS feast is celebrated annually, and continues nearly a week. On the Saturday after Lammas-day, an effigy of the prelate is brought into the town preceded by music, the people go out to meet it, and with every demonstration of joy, commemorate the return of their former patron from exile. The next day is dedicated to him, being here called, St. Wilfrid's Sunday.

ANCIENT CUSTOM.

THERE are the remains of a very ancient custom, once generally observed here by the inhabitants: On midsummer eve, every housekeeper, who has in that year changed his residence, into a new neighbourhood, (there being certain limited districts called neighbourhoods) spreads a table before his door in the street, with bread, cheese, and ale, for those that choose to resort to it, where after staying awhile, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded

concluded with mirth and good humour. The introduction of this custom is immemorial, but it seems to have been instituted for the purpose of introducing new comers to an early acquaintance with their neighbours: or it may have been with the more laudable design of settling differences by the meeting and mediation of friends.

CURIOUS NARRATIVE.

THE archbishops of York, had formerly a very splendid palace near here, at which they held much of their residence, and a noble park; Leyland says “as I went from Ripon to West-Tanfield I passed by a great parke, of the archbp’s of York, abt. vi miles in cumpass.

“IN the year 1234, says Paris, was a great dearth and scarcity of corn throughout the whole kingdom, but more especially in the northern parts of it. For three years after, a great mortality raged; multitudes died as well of pestilence as famine; the great men at that time taking no care to relieve them. Archbishop Walter Grey, had then, in granaries, and elsewhere, a stock of corn which if delivered out would have supplied the whole country for five years. But whether they did not offer him price enough, or
“ for

“ for some other reasons, he would not part with
“ a grain of it. At length being told that the corn
“ stacks and great ricks would suffer for want of
“ thrashing, being apt to be consumed by mice,
“ and other vermin, he ordered it should be de-
“ livered to the husbandmen, who dwelt in his
“ manors, upon condition they should pay as much
“ new corn for it after harvest; accordingly some
“ of his officers went to RYON, where his largest
“ stores were repositied, and coming to a great
“ stack to take it down, they saw the heads of
“ many snakes, adders, toads, and other venomous
“ creatures peeping out at the end of the sheaves.
“ This being told to the archbishop, he sent his
“ steward and others of good credit, to enquire
“ into the truth of it, who finding it true would
“ nevertheless force some of the countrymen to
“ mount to the top with ladders and throw down
“ some of the sheaves. They had no sooner as-
“ cended but a thick black smoke seemed to arise
“ from the midst of the corn, which made such
“ an intolerable stench, that it soon obliged the
“ husbandmen to come down again, declaring they
“ never smelt any thing like it before.

“ As they descended they heard a voice say, *let*
“ *the corn alone, for the archbishop and all that belongs*
“ *him*

“ *him is the devil's due.*” * In fine, they were obliged to build a wall about the stack, and set it on fire, lest such a number of venomous creatures should get out and infest the whole country.

“ This is the honest monk of St. Albans' Story.†



* “ Vocem autem audiêrunt sibi dicentem, nè ad bladium manus apponerent, quia archiepiscopus et omnia quæ habebat diaboli possessio erat.

MATT. PARIS.

† Drake's History of York. 246.

ELLA'S OR ALLA'S HILL.

AT the east end of the town, and not far from the minster, is a remarkable tumulus, commonly called Ellshaw or Ailcey Hill; Camden says, in his time it was called Hill-Shaw. Its shape is conical, the circumference at the base is about 900 feet, the length of the side near the road about 222 feet. Here is a tradition that it was raised by the Danes, we are however inclined to favour the opinion of that very learned antiquarian Mr. Thoresby, who, speaking of the coins of Alla, Osbright, Alfred, Eanred, and Æthelred, found at Ripon, A. D. 1695, and transmitted to him by the archbishop of York, declares that he was not a little pleased on first discovering the coins of Osbright and Alla; a description of two of which we will here give — Alla king of Northumberland An: 867 ALLAE & X the first in Sir A. F.'s X Table.

ANOTHER, little different, the reverse of neither legible: He further adds, that the name of the particular place where these venerable though obscure remains of the old Northumbrian kings were dug up, is now called Alice-Hill, no doubt from Alla's Hill, that is, from Alla king of Northumberland,

umberland, who, according to the Saxon Chronicles, was slain in the year 867 and not in 926, as Speed, and from him Isaacson mistakes. Danish Sticas and other coins are even now frequently found in the minster-yard. This hill, from its base to the apex, is composed wholly of sand, gravel, and human bones. By some it is conjectured to be the rubbish of a monastery, ruined in the contests of the Danes and Saxons; but the vast quantity of human bones found in digging into it, without the least appearance of any mortar or cement, leaves no room to doubt that it was a depository of the dead. The Danes and other Northern people used, in this manner, to inter those who fell in battle.

AT what time, or on what occasion, this monument was formed, must still remain uncertain; but it is highly probable that the vast number of bodies here deposited, have been of persons who fell in some dreadful conflict near this place, so often the seat of war and calamity.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

ARMS of RIPON.



THE
HISTORY OF RIPON,

Part the Second.

Relating principally to
ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

THE
HISTORY OF RIPON.

A. D. 449. **D**READFUL was the devastation which followed the arrival of the Saxons, in this island; a fierce and rapacious people, unrestrained by humanity or religion; who hurried on by an insatiable thirst after plunder and dominion, in somewhat less than a century and a half after their landing, subdued, and possessed themselves of the whole country, which they divided into seven kingdoms. The christian religion, which before this, flourished in Britain, was wholly abolished by the Saxons, who professed Paganism. Their own idols were set up, and idolatrous worship established.

THE Britons were plundered, their cities, towns, churches, and public edifices “destroyed,” as Gildas the historian informs us, “from the east sea to the west.”

ABOUT the year 597, Augustin the monk, by his preaching, converted Ethelbert, king of Kent, to christianity. The example of Ethelbert was followed by several other princes of the Heptarchy; and in little more than sixty years, the faith of Christ was established nearly throughout the Saxon states; with it prevailed the true spirit of humanity, a regard to rational polity, and the welfare of the people. Cities and towns were rebuilt, fortresses, and other public edifices erected, and the sees of bishops, and monasteries, were then founded. To each cathedral was allotted its clergy, to many their schools; and monasteries with their monks, received extensive possessions.

IN the reign of Edwin, who married the sister of the king of Kent, the christian religion was introduced into the Northumbrian kingdom; the king himself being converted by Paulinus, who previous to his going there, was, consecrated bishop of the Northumbrians, and in his favour the see of York was restored by Edwin, which had flourished as an archbishopric, in the time of the Romans.

A. D. 633. EDWIN, the protector and encourager of the christian religion, being slain by Penda king of Mercia, who continued to profess paganism;

nism; Paulinus was obliged to leave his people, and retire again with the queen into Kent, where he settled, in the see of Rochester. The Northumbrian people were fast relapsing into idolatry, when Oswald, the successor of Edwin, a virtuous and well disposed prince, having long embraced the christian tenets, requested the scots to send him fit persons to preach the gospel in his dominions.

A. D. 635. THE scots readily complied with this request, and sent Aldane a bishop and a monk, with several others, on this mission. Oswald gladly received them, and at Aldane's request, fixed his see and fraternity of monks, at Lindisfarne, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, where he presided fourteen years, and with unwearied diligence continued to instruct and convert the people.

THE building of churches and monasteries, dedicated to the service of God, was found necessary for the better instructing of the people in the duties of the christian religion, and carrying on the purposes of devotion.

A. D. 661. AT Ripon, Eata, abbot of Melross and Lindisfarne, first founded a monastery or college of monks, upon a plot of ground, allotted and

given to him for that purpose, by Alfred, king of Northumberland, where, it is said by Bede and others, Saint Cuthbert received and entertained an angel.*

WHEN the monks, after the decision of the long controversy about the time of keeping Easter, left their monastery, rather than submit to the catholic observance of that festival, it, together with thirty tenements, was given by Alfred, to Wilfrid, who, (*A. D.* 663,) was nominated to the see of York, which then included all the Northumbrian kingdom.

THE histories of those early periods, plainly demonstrate, that monasteries and places of public devotion, were but poor and mean edifices, though calculated to inspire that humility and resignation, which so highly ornament the true christian. Such in all probability Wilfrid, archbishop of York, found the monastery here. The knowledge he had as an architect, and the taste he had acquired in Italy, did not suffer it to remain long in that state after his translation, for he built that stately edifice, which, William of Malmsbury tells us, “ was celebrated for its curious arches, its fine
“ pavements,

* See Sand. History of the church of Durlam, pages 119 and 127.

“ pavements, and winding entries ; ” and thus he may be supposed to have introduced a better style of building, into England. Under his cheering influence, the town, which is said then to have consisted of but thirty houses, grew up, and gradually became large and populous.

DURING the heptarchy, the town of Ripon was made an episcopal see, subject to the primacy of York.* Three years after king Egfrid had, by the persuasion of his wife, Ermemburga, expelled bishop Wilfrid from his see, Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, in concert with Egfrid, made Ead-head, the first bishop of the church of Ripon, which afterwards received many and valuable marks of royal munificence.

It will not be improper in this place to give some account of

ARCHBISHOP WILFRID,

as to him is owing, in a great measure, the rise and consequence of this ancient town.

It is a matter of surprise that the place of birth, and the parentage of a man, so eminent in life, should

* William of Malmesbury says, “ the bishop of Ripon was subject to the see of York.”

See Drake's Hist. of York, 408.

should not have been handed down to us with certainty. By some, Ripon has been marked out as the place of his birth, and most authors agree that his parentage was obscure. ¶ But of this, there is much reason to doubt, he being early in life placed in such a situation, that the fame of his superior abilities reached the ears of the court, and courtiers themselves were solicitous to patronise him, even yet a boy, and to assist in his education; his person was graceful and engaging and his talents for learning, so remarkable, as soon to attract the queen's notice, § by her he was sent to receive instruction from Cudda, who had been chamberlain to the king, but had retired from that situation, and become a monk of Lindisfarne; from him Wilfrid received much instruction and improvement.

He distinguished himself early in life in a contention respecting the celebration of the feast of Easter. On this subject the church was much divided, and the people were anxiously looking for an established certainty in the observance of that

¶ Wilfridus in aquilonari Anglie parte ex tenuicris sortis parentibus natus est.

GODWIN D'PRÆSUL. INTER ARCH. EBOR. 3d.

§ EANFLED.

that festival. Wilfrid, at the especial direction of his sovereign, undertook a journey to Rome, to instruct himself from the heads of the church, in the knowledge necessary for managing the controversy. On his journey he stopped at Lyons, and was detained there by Dalsynus,* archbishop of that see; from whom he received great attention, with an offer of his niece in marriage. After sincerely thanking him for his kindness, he set out for Rome, where, on his arrival, he was presented to the Pope and the ecclesiastical council; from them he obtained a perfect knowledge of the gospels, with the computation of Easter. Returning through France, he again visited his friend Dalsynus, with whom he had not remained long, when that good and learned man was barbarously murdered, and even he, himself, with difficulty escaped assassination.

WHEN he arrived in England, the town and monastery of Ripon were presented to him by king Alfred.

A. D. 663. THE dispute concerning Easter had risen to such a height as to create dissensions, even in private society. To end it, a council was

* Drake. Wulsinus, Godwin.

was called, which met at the monastery of Strean-shall, now called Whitby, at the head of which sat St. Hilda, the Lady Abbess, and Cedda, lord bishop of London. The abbot Wilfrid, and a celebrated priest called Romanus, were the advocates for the Romish ; Coleman, bishop of Holy Island, and divers Scottish and Irish bishops, argued for the Scottish computation. Though Wilfrid could not convince Coleman, and his partisans, yet, the king and queen, with all the nobility present, were so well satisfied by his arguments and pleased with his conduct, that in the midst of general plaudits he was appointed to the see of York, and in the thirtieth year of his age elected to fill the archiepiscopal chair. Either from exultation at his victory and sudden elevation, or pique at the obstinacy and self-sufficiency of the Scottish bishops, he refused consecration from them, and immediately sailed for France to receive it there. He was, with great magnificence and solemnity consecrated by Agilbert, archbishop of Paris, assisted by eleven bishops. With these and other learned men of that country he remained longer than was necessary, and his voyage being lengthened by storms and contrary winds, this delay was construed into neglect, and another was placed

placed in his see. Cedda, abbot of Lestingham was the person appointed to the see of York during his absence.

WHEN Wilfrid returned from Paris, on finding his see occupied, he retired to privacy in his monastery at Ripon, whence, he was repeatedly invited, by Wolfhere king of Mercia, to the bishopric of Litchfield: But Cedda, receiving admonition that he wrongfully held the see of York, willingly resigned it, and being made bishop of Litchfield Wilfrid was reinstated in his chair, *A. D.* 666.

IN the administration of his duty, his conduct was mild, affable, and liberal, which gained him universal esteem and confidence. Many of the children of the nobles and other rich men of the country, were placed under his guardianship, and with them he received such liberal donations, that he became extremely wealthy. His attendants were numerous, his plate, it is said, was of gold, and his furniture surprisingly rich and sumptuous. He completed the building of his cathedral at York, ornamenting and enriching its altar with great magnificence.

By his splendid establishment he incurred the envy and displeasure of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, who, to abridge the power and consequence

sequence of Wilfrid, applied to the king to constitute several suffragan bishops within the province of York; in this he succeeded, for Egfrid, at his request, divided the northern jurisdiction into four bishoprics, one at York, another at Lindisfarne, another at Hagulstad or Hexham, these in England, and the fourth at Whitehern or Candida-Casa among the Picts. Wilfrid being overborne, left his archbishopric and Bosa was placed at York, Eata, at Lindisfarne; and Tumbert, at Hagulstad or Hexham in 687. It is said, that the king furthered this design of Theodore, on account of a suspicion he entertained of Wilfrid's having endeavoured to seduce his queen to leave her monarch, and pursue a monastic life.

WILFRID sailed for Italy with the intention of appealing to the pope, when by a storm, he was driven into Friezland,* where he remained during the winter, preaching and endeavouring to persuade the people of that country to christianity; in this he succeeded, and solemnly baptized the king and many of his people. Arriving at Rome he obtained from the pope, an order that the state of his archbishopric should remain without alteration unless
consented

* Matthew of Westminster, 124.

consented to by himself. With this order he returned to his native country; where he found the king, urged by the persuasions of Theodore, still much irritated against him, and the spirit of persecution towards him raging to such an extent that, to avoid it, he chose a voluntary exile. During this absence from his see, he did not sit idle, or brood over his fate in melancholy, but active in the discharge of his ministerial duty, he travelled to the north and to the south of the island, preaching to, and teaching the people. In Sussex he was well received by the king, who had been converted in Mercia, but found the people universally pagans.*

IN his endeavours, to instruct them in the christian religion, he succeeded beyond his utmost expectation; the king gave him the district of Selsea, in which were eighty-seven families; he erected a cathedral, and established an episcopal see. Many are the miracles ascribed to him, during his residence there; but he did not continue long, before he was recalled to his see at York. Being again accused of divers crimes by Theodore, he went

* Rapin. Hist. England vol. 1. p. 73. Bower. Lives of the popes vol. 3. p. 74. Eddius. Vit. Willrid.

to Rome to purge himself by oath, before the pope, from whom he received letters in his behalf, notwithstanding which, it was with great difficulty he became reinstated. By the death of Theodore, he was released from an unrelenting and powerful enemy, and continued afterwards, in the peaceable possession of his dignity. On the 12th. of October Anno 711, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, he ended his variously chequered life, and was buried by his own particular desire, on the south side of the altar, in his favourite monastery at Ripon; but the bones of this venerable prelate, after the monastery and church at Ripon had been reduced to a ruinous state by the forces of king Edred, were, *A. D.* 940, removed to Canterbury, by Odo, archbishop of that see. The body rested there until the year 1224, when Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, at the instance of the canons of Ripon, had it removed from the old chest, into a new one, the head he ordered to be placed and exposed to public view, that the sight of it, might strengthen the faithful in trusting in the mercies of God.

The following epitaph, has been preserved, and transmitted to us by Bede, and others.

WILFRIDUS

*WILFRIDUS hic magnus requiescit corpore Præsul,
 Hanc Domino qui aulam, ductus pietatis amore,
 Fecit, et eximio sacravit nomine Petri,
 Cui claves cæli Christus dedit arbiter orbis;
 Atque auro ac Tyrio devotus vestit ostro.
 Quin etiam sublime Crucis radiante metallo
 Hic posuit trophæum; nec non quatuor auro
 Scribi Evangelii præcepit in ordine libros;
 Ac thecam e rutilo his condignam condidit auro:
 Paschalis qui etiam solennia tempora cursus
 Catholici ad justum correxit dogma canonis,
 Quem statuere Patres, dubioque errore remoto,
 Certa suæ genti ostendit moderamina ritus:
 Inque locis istis monachorum examina crebra
 Colligit, ac monitis cavit quæ regula patrum
 Sedulus instituit; multisque, domique, forisque
 Factatus nimium per tempora longa periclis;
 Quindecies ternos postquam egit episcopus annos,
 Transiit, et gaudens cælestia regna petivit.
 Dona Jesu, ut græx pastoris calle sequatur.**

Which has received the following translation.

G 2

Here

* Bede 208.

Here resteth the body of the great prelate

WILFRID,

Who out of the love of piety,

And to the honour of God,

Founded this monastery ;

Which having religiously beautified with gold
and purple

He dedicated to that eminent name ST. PETER,

To whom, CHRIST the Lord of all,

Committed the keys of Heaven.

Besides he erected an high triumphant figure of
the cross

Made of fine shining metal ;

Caused the four books of the Gospel

To be written in gold,

And a golden box to put them in.

He also regulated the solemn time of Easter,

By the system of catholic canons,

Instituted by the fathers ;

And appointed rites and customs,

Clear of doubtfulness and error to be a sure rule

Of discipline to his country.

In these parts also

He greatly increased the number of monks and
them regulated

With great exactness,

According

According to the constitution of the fathers.

After he had been forty-five years Bishop
And endured a long series of extreme difficulties
Both at home and abroad,
He departed this life
In joy, looking for a heavenly kingdom.

JESUS! grant
That the flock may follow
The way of the shepherd.

His piety gained him a red letter in the calendar after his death, and the twelfth of October was appointed for the annual celebration of his festival.

NICHOLSON'S HIST. LIB. BAIL. SUB. 12 OCT.

He is depicted in a window of the cathedral church of Durham, in stained glass, with a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his left hand, under his feet is this inscription.

*Sanctus Wilfridus, primo Lindisfarnensis monachus,
post abbas Ripensis, ultimo archiepiscopus Eboracensis;
Uno anno rexit episcopatum Lindisfarnensem.*

SAND. ANTIQ. OF DUR 152.

He is also represented in the great west window of the church of York.

HIS arms, or those since assigned to him, viz. Azure, three stars with divers rays, with the ancient bearing of the see of York, are over the east arch of the great tower of the cathedral church there.

DRAKE 271. 529. 533.

THE same arms, supported by a friar, are carved in oak, near the lesson-desk, in Ripon minster.

IT cannot fail to be observed how closely the history of the third archbishop of York connects itself with that of Ripon. Through his means it gained repute and opulence. His monastery which in magnificence, is said to have surpassed all others, was the occasional residence of kings,* and a general retreat for the northern nobility. By them its possessions were encreased, and became extremely extensive.

THE princes of the heptarchy thirsting after power, and excited by envy and ambition became jealous of each other. War and desolation were the consequences.—Yet such was the regard they had to religion, that in their various contests monasteries and religious houses were accounted sacred, and the possessions of the church were respected.

* A. D. 678. He entertained Egfrid king of Northumberland, with his whole court at his monastery at Ripon.

spected. After various struggles, the heptarchy, at length, partly by conquest and partly by descent, became united into one kingdom, under the government of Egbert, a descendant from the west Saxon kings.

EGBERT was invaded by the Danes. He was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf, who repelled the repeated attacks of the invaders, with success, until his natural inclination for the conversation of monks, and the duties, or rather bigotry of devotion, led him wholly to neglect the interest of his kingdom; which he left exposed to the insults of a rapacious enemy.

THIS conduct caused his son Ethelbald to engage in a conspiracy against him; a reconciliation however took place, on the king's ceding to him the ancient kingdom of Wessex.

ETHELWOLF survived this reconciliation two years; finding his end approaching, he settled by will, the succession of his dominions. Those that he himself possessed were bequeathed to his second son Ethelbert, and failing him, to Ethelred, and afterwards, in default of their male issue, to Alfred. Having made these dispositions, he died in peace, and was succeeded by Ethelbald in Wessex, and Ethelbert in Kent.

DURING

DURING the government of these latter princes, the Danes, whose primary object was plunder, rather than conquest, over-ran, in marauding parties, the whole country, and taking advantage of the weakness and divisions of the Saxons, proceeded with wanton destruction, plundering and destroying cities and other great towns, respecting neither sacred houses nor their possessions.

A D 860 IN these various contests the town of Ripon was wholly demolished, the monastery suffered only in part, and for some time, remained almost uninhabited.

ON the death of Ethelbert, his younger brother Ethelred inherited his dominions, by virtue of the father's will. This prince had no sooner ascended the throne than he found it necessary to act in concert with his brother Alfred, against the common enemy, who were now become so formidable, that nothing but the most perfect union could withstand the power of their invasion. The authority which Egbert had reserved over the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumberland, had been lately much diminished by the intrusion of those savage pirates, so that these kingdoms began to withdraw themselves by little and little, from the supremacy of Egbert's successors. The Northumbrians, as being the most remote, shook off
their

their dependance entirely, and elevated Osbright to the throne.

THE Danes, under a king called Ivar, invaded Osbright's dominions: entering the river Humber, and landing without opposition, they made themselves masters of the whole country lying to the northward, and then directed their march towards the capital. Osbright sent deputies to Ella, a Northumbrian prince, desiring that their forces might join against the common enemy; Ella, though engaged at the time in a quarrel with Osbright, agreed to the proposition, from a regard to his own safety. Osbright led forth his troops without waiting for Ella, and charged the Danes with such fury, that they could scarcely sustain the shock; they stood however, until the ardour of the Saxons was abated; and attacking in their turn, obtained a complete victory, Osbright himself being slain, with many thousands of his followers. The Danes after the battle, entered York without further opposition; but understanding that Ella was advancing against them, at the head of a fresh army, Ivar marched out to meet him, and a second engagement ensued, as obstinate as the first, and as fatal to the Northumbrian, who there lost his life.*

IVAR

* See Ella's Hill, page 50,

IVAR having subdued Northumberland, and East-Anglia, began to form a project for making a conquest of the whole island.

He resolved to turn his arms against Ethelred, and embarking his army, landed on the coast of that monarch's dominions. A very active war was maintained with equal bravery on both sides; and with various success. Ivar having received strong reinforcements, hazarded another battle, which proved fatal to Ethelred, who received a wound that proved mortal. He was succeeded by Alfred. Deploable was the situation of the kingdom, when this great prince ascended the throne. He prosecuted his enterprises with so much diligence, and his indefatigable endeavours were attended with such success, that the Danes, dreading his invincible courage and activity, proposed terms of peace, which he did not think proper to refuse. The Danes soon broke this treaty, and attacked Alfred in such numbers and with such impetuosity, that finding it impossible to face the enemy, he yielded to the torrent of misfortune, and concealed himself in the most obscure services. Finding his enemies lulled into the most supine security, spending their time in riots and feasting, he took advantage of their situation, and the favourable disposition of
the

the West-Saxons, whose drooping spirits, a victory had lately reanimated. He assembled his troops with great alacrity, and in the morning of the third day, was in sight of the enemy, before they knew he had taken the field. Without giving them time to recover from their surprise, he fell upon them with such impetuosity, that they were immediately routed with great slaughter; and the remains of them surrendered at discretion. Alfred following up this success by acts of the greatest policy and wisdom, soon attained the meridian of his power and glory; he possessed a greater extent of territory than had ever been possessed by any one of his ancestors. Having established his authority, his whole empire enjoyed the most profound tranquillity, during a long series of years, which he employed in cultivating the arts of peace, and in repairing the mischiefs with which the war had been attended. He rebuilt the monasteries and churches. Ripon, as we have before mentioned, received marks of his royal favour; the rebuilding of the town and monastery soon took place, and industry and perseverance, again brought them into consideration. They did not long continue in a flourishing state, for the town was (*A. D.* 948.) entirely reduced to ashes, by the army of king
Edred,

Edred, and in this conflagration, fell also the monastery, and the church, which had been built by St. Wilfrid, *A. D.* 705. We have no historical account of the fate of this church and monastery during the succeeding reigns; until the time of Edward the second, when the invading scots burnt the town. It is very probable that the monastery, then one of the bishop's principal seats, suffered greatly, if it was not entirely destroyed. No remains of it are now to be traced; some part of the site, was, (*A. D.* 1415,) by Henry, archbishop of York, with the licence of king Henry the fifth, granted to the vicars of the collegiate church, to build a house upon, which is now the deanery.

WE are told, that there were two other monasteries here: the one adjoining Priest-lane, said to have been founded by one of the kings of Scotland; the other a *Benedictine* monastery, on the west side of Marygate, dedicated to the blessed Virgin; the ruined walls of which, are still remaining, and inclose a part of the possessions of the deanery; but what was the origin of these monasteries, or when their declension, we have not been able to discover.

OF THE CHURCH OF RIPON.

A D 705. THE church is collegiate, and was founded by Archbishop Wilfrid, and dedicated to *St Peter*.

THE persons present at its consecration were numerous and noble; they gave much to endow it, viz.—Lands near the Ribble, in Hasmundernes,* Gindene,† and Duninge.‡

WE have before mentioned the destruction of the town in the year 86c, by the Danes: in all probability, the church in part shared the same fate; though no certain account appears of its misfortunes until the year 948, when it was destroyed in the devastations made by king Edred,§ on account of the infidelity of the Northumbrians, when he laid waste the whole of their dominions. *Pro infidelitate, rex Anglorum Edredus totam Northumbriam devastat, in qua devastatione, Monasterium quod dicitur in Hrypon, a sancto Wilfrido episcopo quondam*

H

constructum,

* Supposed Aismunderby near Ripon.

† Supposed Givendale near Ripon.

‡ Dug. Monas. v. 1. p. 173. Lel. Col. v. 3. p. 169.

§ See page 12.

*constructum, igne est combustum.** But the religious zeal and piety of Odo, then archbishop of Canterbury, induced him to procure the rebuilding of it, which, in a few years afterwards, by the liberal donations of several persons, he accomplished. It is supposed, upon its re-consecration, to have been dedicated to Saint Wilfrid.

IT now received extraordinary marks of royal munificence, the good and virtuous king Athelstan granted to it very great immunities; it received from him the privilege of *sanctuary*, with this addition, that whoever infringed its rights, which extended a mile on each side the church, and were marked and known by metes and bounds, § should forfeit life and estate. And this he granted and confirmed by two charters, one in latin, the other in old english verse. ¶

THUS franchised and protected, the church of Ripon continued to flourish and prosper until the Norman conquest, which extended itself with
much

* Dug. Monas. v. 1 p. 171. Matt. of Westm. 198.

§ The boundaries of the sanctuary of the church of Ripon, were named *Kangel Cross*. *Sharow Cross*, still remaining, and the *Cross of Athelstan*.

¶ See Appendix Nos. 4. and 5.

much devastation into the northern parts of the country; in it fell the town and church of Ripon. After this overthrow, the town remained long in ruins and obscurity, until the public affairs became settled, and by the clemency and favour of him who destroyed it, and his immediate successors, it recovered and again grew into reputation. The Conqueror gave the town of Ripon to Thomas, archbishop of York, who held it at the taking of the great survey;* and Thurstan, one of his successors wholly rebuilt the church, in the reign of king Stephen about 1140, and gave to it a carucate of land; and Roger, archbishop of York, who was preferred to that see *A. D.* 1154, gave one thousand pounds to build the chapter-house.

HENRY the first, granted to the church of Ripon, and to Thomas (the second of that name) archbishop of York, the right to hold a fair four days, at the feast of St. Wilfrid; and commanded, that every one should pass peaceably there, and return without any molestation, under a heavy forfeiture.†

H 2

To

* See Appendix No. 1.

† See Appendix No. 6.

TO this, another charter* was added by king Stephen, confirming what had already been granted, and adding fresh privileges.

THUS favoured and secured, the church and its liberties remained undisturbed (escaping the miseries of the wars with the barons) until the reign of Edward the second, when the invading scots totally destroyed it by fire, *A. D.* 1317; after which it laid in ruins until the time of Edward the third.

A. D. 1329. BY the pious exertions of Melton, archbishop of York, and of other persons of distinction, liberal contributions were made, for rebuilding the town, which was soon accomplished, and the church was again raised from its foundations; the three steeples or spires were erected; the windows were adorned with painted glass, and the whole was magnificently finished.

A. D. 1331. THE same good archbishop gave regulations to the canons and other officers of the church, for their better government. §

ON the walls and pillars of the church are the arms of its benefactors, cut in stone, amongst which

* See Appendix No. 7.

§ See Appendix No. 8.

which none are more distinguishable than those of the Picards.

THE church now enjoyed a state of tranquillity, and received an additional charter * from Henry the fifth for the better government of its vicars; by which a § piece of ground was granted to them for erecting one common dwelling upon; after creating them a body corporate, with liberty to use one common seal, and to elect one of them to be head or supreme, who should be called "Advocate of the vicars of Ripon," and to prosecute and defend all causes whatsoever in his name. And liberty was given to the archbishop of York, by the same charter, to assign a parcel of land to the "advocate and vicars," on which to erect a convenient dwelling-house; reserving to the king and his successors, their accustomed rights. Whether this dwelling was erected on the place now called "Bedern-Bank ¶" or not, we have not been able to learn; we are told however, that, "near the

H 3

" south-west

* See Appendix No. 9.

§ See page 76.

¶ Bedern, from the Anglo Saxon *Bede*, a prayer, and *bern* or *berm*, a cell or hermitage.

“ south-west end of the church was a bedern,
 “ whereon was built a cloister set apart for a
 “ number of religious to dwell in, which was
 “ destroyed by the scots.

By the same charter it was granted that the
 “ advocate and vicars” should hold and possess
 lands and revenues of the yearly value of five
 pounds; but that it should not interfere with the
 government of the church, and that the “ advocate
 “ and vicars” should still remain subordinate to
 the “ prelates” thereof.

At this time there belonged to the church seven
 prebends with distinct revenues, named and valued
 as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Thorpe parva	26	13	4
2 Bishop-Monckton	24	0	0
3 Givendale	24	0	0
4 Studley Magna	34	0	0
5 Nunwick	24	0	0
6 Sharow	22	0	0
7 Stanwick	42	0	0

THESE prebends had also other revenues annexed, which were in common to them all; and were therefore called communities or the dividend.

THERE

THERE were also nine chantries within the church; but where their situations were, is not, at this time, easy to determine.

1. THE chantry of the Assumption, founded by William Fulfort and Robert Kendal.

2. THE chantry of the holy Trinity, above the altar, founded by Sir William Plumptre, knight.

3. THE chantry of the holy Trinity, beneath the choir, founded by John Semball, canon of St. Peter's in York.

4. THE chantry of St. Thomas the martyr, supposed Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. The founder is unknown.

5. THE chantry of St. Andrew, founded by Jefferey Larder and David Waller.

6. THE chantry of St. Wilfrid, also founded by Jefferey Larder and David Waller.

7. THE chantry of St. John the evangelist and St. John the baptist, founded by John Sherwood.

8. THE chantry of St. James the apostle founded by William Cawoode canon residentiary of York, and John Dean, canon of this church, and prebendary of Stanwick. He was buried in the choir of the church.

9. THE chantry of St. James the apostle, founded by William Clinte, and William Leeds-

CHANTRIES

CHANTRIES were endowed with lands and other yearly revenues for the maintenance of priests; whose duty it was daily to perform mass at the respective altars, for the souls of the founders, and such others as were by them named, on a supposition of their being released from purgatory by these means.

THERE were also several *obits* belonging to the church. The obit was originally a funeral office performed when the corpse was in the church, but afterwards became anniversary, and money or lands were given towards the maintenance of the priest who performed it.

THE church continued under this governance, until the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the eighth, when it, and many monasteries, colleges, &c. were dissolved; and their revenues appropriated to temporal purposes, to encrease the power and gratify the ambition of that prince.

A. D. 1545. THE collegiate church of Ripon, felt his grasp by the almost total deprivation of its revenues; for though the building itself was not demolished, yet there was scarcely a sufficient stipend left, on which a person, qualified to perform the parochial duties, could subsist.

PREVIOUS to this period, it had the seven prebendaries

bendaries whose stipends we have before enumerated, and under them six vicars, called vicars choral, who were bound to discharge the prebendaries of all cures and service of the church, for which each of them received the annual stipend of six pounds. The seventh prebendary, *viz.* the prebendary of Stanwick, was called "the chanter of the church of Ripon;" at Stanwick he had a vicar under him, who was to discharge all cures and services there. Two of the prebendaries were enjoined constant residence.

A. D. 1547. THE chantries were not dissolved until the first year of the reign of Edward the sixth, who seized and annexed them to the dutchy of Lancaster. When after a survey taken, the whole of the revenues both of the prebends and chantries were let to farm, leaving an annual stipend of twenty pounds a year only for the support of an officiating minister. There were also belonging to the church three deacons, three sub-deacons, six choristers, six treblers, an organist, and a grammar school-master. To the three deacons was allowed an annual stipend of five pounds and ten shillings, to the three sub-deacons four pounds and ten shillings, to the six choristers three pounds and eight shillings, to the six treblers two pounds, twelve shillings

shillings and sixpence, and to the school-master two pounds; all which sums were paid out of the general revenues of the church,

IN the reign of queen Elizabeth, Edwin, archbishop of York, the earl of Huntington, the lords Burley and Sheffield, with Mr. Fowler, and some others petitioned her majesty, "*to settle some more means upon the church,*" but their petition was either wholly neglected or refused.

THE following account of its ultimate settlement we give in the words of a manuscript which has accidentally fallen into our hands, and which we have compared with the account given by Mr. Gent.

" IN the beginning of king James' reign, some petitioners moved his Majesty, who granted to the petition, and gave to the church the whole revenues unsold as they were before its dissolution "

" BUT the then lord treasurer Buckhurst, by means of one Johnson, and Theakston, after passage of the great seal, made a stay thereof, so that the petitioners were glad to petition again, and by that obtained their desire, the fee farm rents only reserved to the king; which rents are enjoyed by the church, and have been ever since
" the

“ the first or second of king James, whereof the
 “ prebend of Stanwick is a part Test. Chris-
 “ topher Redshaw. Edward Moodie. cum multis
 “ aliis.

“ KING James the first 2 *Die Augusti*, 2 *Regni*
 “ *sui* constitutes the late dissolved collegiate church
 “ of Ripon, to be a collegiate church forever ; to
 “ consist of one *Dean* and six *Prebendaries* ; and, for
 “ their maintenance grants to them divers lands,
 “ prebends, chantries, and rectories belonging to
 “ the said church before the dissolution, paying
 “ to the king and his successors one hundred
 “ pounds.

“ THE dean and chapter surrender all the said
 “ lands, tithes, prebends, and chantries, to his
 “ majesty by deed enrolled, 8 *die Janu*: 5 *Jacobi*.”

“ THE king’s majesty, by his letters patent un-
 “ der his great seal, and dutchy seal, granted an
 “ annuity of three hundred and forty-seven pounds
 “ issuing out of certain prebends and chantries
 “ mentioned in letters patent, to be paid by his
 “ receiver general, with a clause for distress upon
 “ non-payment.”

“ UPON a petition of the dean and chapter to his
 “ majesty, setting forth, “ *That the auditor, and*
 “ *particular receiver, of the dutchy of Lancaster, had*
 “ not

“ not paid the said annuity, but alleged many difficulties
 “ therein *Die. 2 Mar: 6 Jacobi.*”— “ His ma-
 “ jesty by warrant of privy seal authorised Sir
 “ Thomas Perry kt. then chancellor of the dutchy,
 “ and Sir John Biogrove kt. attorney, to determine
 “ sundry things for the quiet enjoying thereof, as
 “ by their decree under seal appears.” *Die. 8.*
Feb: 11. Jacobi. “ By another decree the said
 “ chancellor and attorney, with the consent of
 “ Mr. Shillito, the then receiver general of the
 “ dutchy, ordered and decreed, that the dean and
 “ chapter forever after should appoint a receiver
 “ for themselves, and his majesty’s receiver not to
 “ intermeddle therewith, but only to have four
 “ pounds and five shillings for his fee.”

THIS decree, amongst many other things awards to the dean and chapter, all such tithes in Ripon, and of and in the several towns and fields of Ripon, Pateleybridge, and Grantley, or elsewhere, as have been a long time charged, answered, or accomplished for, under the title of communities of the said former collegiate church.

SOON after this all the old prebends which remained undisposed of, were sold by the crown. But by a grant 8 *Jan. 5 Jac: 1*; they were all respectively charged with a fee farm rent, payable

to the dean and chapter, which grant was afterwards confirmed by a decree of the court of the dutchy of Lancaster.

THE two following copies of the old annual receipts of the church are taken, the first, from Sir Thomas Herbert's account of it, the latter, from the manuscript to which we have before attended.

REDDITUS ECCLESIAE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
OLIM duo Stipendarii - - - -	40	0	0
Fines quadragesimales - - - -	20	0	0
Decimæ de Ripon - - - - -	80	0	0
Decimæ Thesaurarii - - - - -	40	0	0
Redditus Cantariarum - - - - -	60	0	0
Pateley Brigs - - - - -	20	0	0
Decimæ de Nyd - - - - -	10	0	0
Decimæ de Grantley - - - - -	2	0	0
Mortuaria - - - - -	4	0	0
Liberi Redditus - - - - -	3	0	0
Alii Redditus - - - - -	2	0	0
Decimæ Molendinorum - - - -	3	0	0
Pro fabrica ecclesiæ redditus - - -	9	0	0
Risaw Wood - - - - -	20	0	0

REDUCED PREBENDS POST MORTEM.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Prebends and free rents - - - -	198	13	2
Aismunderby rents - - - - -	28	12	2
Communities - - - - -	179	4	4
Several chantries - - - - -	52	14	2
Obits - - - - -	10	8	8
Fabric Rents - - - - -	19	0	0

ANNUAL RENTS OF RIPON CHURCH.

Fee farm rents and the prebend of Thorp	23	14	10
Nunwick	26	11	8
Sharow	27	8	6
Monckton	19	9	2
Skelton alias Givendale	19	10	0½
Studley	26	11	3
Aismunderby free rents	28	12	2
House, barn, and garths, of the late Jonathan Jennings, Esq; }	2	0	0
A close in Ripon	0	3	4
Markenfield small tythes	0	13	0
Obit rents	10	15	3
Small tithes of several villages	30	0	0
Bi-side*	10	0	0
			Fabric

* Supposed for "Bishopside."

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Fabric rents	9	3	8
Treasury tithe	10	0	0
Tithe of town fields	46	8	6
Tithes of Whitcliffe	1	0	0
Small tithes	13	10	3
Westwick small Tithes	0	15	0
Chantry of St. Thomas	7	4	0
Chantry of St. Andrew	5	16	9
Chantry of the Lady Loft	7	14	7
Chantry of St. Wilfrid	5	3	0
Chantry of the Holy Trinity	12	3	2
Chantry of St. Mary, Clotherholme	2	14	7
Chantry of St. Mary, Stammergate	4	19	4
Chantry of St. John the Baptist	2	15	6

THE valuation according to Dugdale,† is as follows

l. *s.* *d.*

“ Rypon Ecclesia Colleg. 035 03 08 ”

WE beg leave to add a further valuation from Tanner, taken in the 26th. of Henry the eighth.

“ CHURCH of St. Wilfrid, herein are seven
“ prebends,

1 2

“ Thorpe

† Dug. Monas. 1046.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
" Thorpe — — — —	20	0	0
" Stanwyge — — — —	40	0	0
" Skelton and Jevenhale —	15	10	4
" Monkton — — — —	24	12	8
" Sharrow — — — —	14	5	2
" Studley — — — —	26	11	4
" Nunwike — — — —	21	0	0
" And six Vicars, each worth	6	0	0
" The revenues of the com- munity were valued at }	35	3	8
" And the fabric rents at -	12	11	7

AND he adds, " I have been more particular in
 " putting down the valuation of the prebends, and
 " the estates of this church, because they are not
 " mentioned in Ecton, or any of the printed valu-
 " ers; having recovered the same out of a transcript
 " from the first fruits office, before the roll for
 " York diocese was lost. The guess valuation o
 " these prebends, as printed in Stevens's supplc-
 " ment, vol. 1. p. 58.

	<i>£.</i>
" Stanwigge - - -	42
" Thorpe - - -	40 marks
" Studley - - -	34
" Monkton	

				£.
" Monketon	-	-	-	24
" Skelton	-	-	-	24
" Nunwicke	-	-	-	24
" Sharrow	-	-	-	22

It appears also, by the following agreement between the chapter of Ripon and the convent of Fountains, that there was a chapel, now decayed, on Michael-how-Hill, attached to this collegiate church:

" ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL DE MONTE.

" IN *A. D.* 1346, it was agreed between the
 " chapter of Ripon and the abbot and convent of
 " Fountains, that the said abbot and successors
 " should have divine service celebrated in the said
 " chapel, and receive the oblations there; for
 " which the abbot &c. were annually to pay the
 " chapter of Ripon ol. 2s. 6d. *

I 3

WE

* Burton's Mon. Ebor. p. 198. There was also a chapel at Aismunderby, at Clotherholme, and at Hutton-Conyers, as appears by the more ancient records of the church; and the name of *chapel gart* yet remains in the several villages. At Hutton-Conyers was an ancient seat of the Malories before they became possessed of Studley.

WE have been fortunate enough to obtain several other ancient accounts of the revenues of the church, but thinking those we have already copied, may be sufficiently satisfactory to our readers, we have forborne to publish them.

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCH.

THE following account of the deanery and church of Ripon is, in part, extracted from Bacon's Liber Regis.

DE RIPON.

A PECULIAR jurisdiction, including Masham, under the archbishop of York. It is exempt by Statute of Eliz. 1. chap. 4. from the payment of first fruits and tenths, though it stands thus.

King's Books.

l. s. d.

8 0 0 Duæ Cantar. D. Ripon

24 0 7½ Hosp. Stæ. Mariæ Magd

10 14 4½ Hosp. Sti. Johan. Bapt.

Yearly Tenths.

l. s. d.

0 16 0

2 8 0¼

1 1 5¼

THE king is patron of the deanery. The archbishop of York is patron of the two Hospitals, they have, of late years been held with the deanery; and

and the income of the deanery and of these master-
ships together, is about £250. per annum.

THE establishment of the ancient church here,
was for canons of the order of St. Augustin, and
was dissolved by Henry the eighth. The chantries
were afterwards dissolved by Edward the sixth.
James the first, in the second year of his reign,
refounded the church, and endowed it with part of
its former revenues.

THE collegiate church of Ripon, is dedicated
to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid, and consists of a
dean, sub-dean, and six prebendaries; out of these,
the dean, upon a vacancy, elects the subdean;
and, as to the prebendaries, the dean and chapter
nominate three persons to the archbishop of York,
who must collate one of them.

The sub-deanery, about £40. per annum.

Each prebend, about £25. per annum.

THE church of Ripon is proprietor and patron
of the following curacies, or chapelries, within the
parish, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bishop-Monkton, improved value about	42	0	0
Bishop-Thornton, improved value -	55	0	0
Pateley-Bridge, (parochial cur: St. Mary)—	—	—	—
Sawley,			

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sawley, (St. Michael) about	—	—	49	0	0
Skelton, improved value, about	—		50	0	0
Winksley, about	—	—	40	0	0

THE curacy of Aldfield cum Studley (St. Lawrence) is likewise in this parish, value about £62 per annum; but the patronage, in consequence of benefactions, is vested in the heirs of William Aislable, Esq.

The dean and chapter of Ripon are likewise patrons of the curacy of Cleasby, in the diocese of Chester, and of the school founded there by Dr. Robinson late lord bishop of London.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CHURCH.

A. D. 1719. ROGER BAYNE gent. by will, gave to the dean of Ripon for the time being, and his successors, yearly for ever, twenty shillings for an anniversary sermon, to be preached in the afternoon of the first Sunday in January; and eight shillings for candles to light the church at that time. He also gave twelve shillings yearly, to be laid out in bread, and distributed in the church, to twelve poor widows, on the first Sunday of every month; which sums, are payable out of his estate at Ripon.

A. D.

A. D. 1721. DR. JOHN ROBINSON, lord bishop of London, by will, gave to the dean and chapter of Ripon, for the time being, and their successors for ever, the yearly sum of twelve pounds, payable out of his estate and lands at Hewick in this parish, for a sermon, to be preached in the collegiate church of Ripon, every Sunday afternoon from Lady-day 'till Michaelmas.

JOHN LISTER, Esq; gave by will, two pounds two shillings, for a sermon to be preached in the afternoon, on the Sunday nearest to St. John's Day.

The Church upon the first Nomination.

2d AUG: 2d JAC: 1

<i>Dean</i>	— —	Moses Fowler
<i>1st Prebendary</i>		Christopher Lyndall
<i>2d Ditto</i>	—	William Crashawe
<i>3d Ditto</i>	—	William Barker
<i>4th Ditto</i>	—	Robert Cooke
<i>5th Ditto</i>	—	George Proctor
<i>6th Ditto</i>	—	William Bewe
<i>Sub-dean</i>	—	John Favour, L. L. D.

added 8 Jun: 5th Jac: 1.

DEANS

DEANS.

When nominated

1604 *2d August (2d Jac: 1)* Moses Fowler B. D. was master of St Mary Magd: Hosp: in February 1586. In 1590 resigned the rectory of Bransburton. In 1591 was instituted to Silkston: Died 1608 and was buried at Ripon.

1608 Anthony Higgins, B. D.

1624 John Wilson, D. D. had been a prebendary; was head-master of Westminster school, rector of Bedal, vicar of Burneston, and also prebendary of Westminster and Lincoln: he died 19 February 1634.

1635 *23 April*, Thomas Dodd, chaplain to king Charles the first, prebendary of Litchfield, and rector of Terrington.

1660 *31 August*, John Wilkins* S. T. P. a prebendary of York, and bishop of Chester in 1668, and had the character of a universal scholar: || He married a sister of O. Cromwell, and in his time was warden of

When

* See his epitaph.

|| See an account of him in Granger's Eng. v. 3. p. 247.

When nominated

- Wadham College, Oxford, and preacher at Gray's Inn: He died 19 November 1672. §
- 1674 30 *May*, John Neile, D. D. a prebendary of York and Durham, and archdeacon of Cleveland: He was buried at Ripon.
- 1675 21 *August*, Thomas Tullie, D. D. rector of Griggleton, Wilts, where he died. He was the noted adversary of Bishop Bull, but not equal to his opponent in argument.
- 1675 1 *February*, Thomas Cartwright, D. D. a prebendary of St. Paul's, Durham, and Wells, and bishop of Chester in 1686. He followed the fortunes of king James the second and died in Ireland 15 *April* 1689, a pompous funeral was bestowed upon him by king James's party in Dublin, but he died a protestant: He was chaplain to king Charles the second. ‡
- 1686 6 *November*, Christopher Wyvill, D. D. a prebendary of York: He probably succeeded Dr. Hooke, who died 1688, in the mastership of the hospitals of St. Mary Magdalen

When

§ Vide Athen: Oxon. vol. 2. page 505.

‡ B. Willis's ch. Chester, page 336.

When nominated

and St. John the Baptist. The deans, his successors, have since held these hospitals. He was buried at Ripon. ¶

1710 10 *March*, Heneage Dering, L. L. D. a prebendary of York, archdeacon of the East-Riding, and rector of Scrayingham. §

1750 16 *August*, Francis Wanley, D. D. a prebendary of York, Southwell, and Hereford, and rector of Stokesley

1791 21 *January*, Robert Darley Waddilove D. D. had been prebendary and residentiary, now a prebendary of York, and archdeacon of the East-Riding.

✚ Dr. Dering married a daughter of archbishop Sharp, and was his chaplain; Dr. Wanley was chaplain to archbishop Hutton; and the present dean of Ripon was chaplain to archbishop Drummond, and for several years to the present distinguished prelate Dr. Markham, who has long filled the see of York with the highest credit, and the utmost satisfaction to its extensive diocese, and to the province.

SUB-DEANS.

¶ See the inscription on a brass plate within the altar rails,

§ See his epitaph.

SUB-DEANS.

When elected.

1607† John Favour L. L. D. precentor of York in 1617; a prebendary of Southwell, and vicar of Halifax and there buried 10 *March* 1623.

1624 John Bramhall, A. M. He was some time residentiary; resigned on being made bishop of Derry; he had been archdeacon of Meath and treasurer of christ church, Dublin, and was afterwards archbishop of Armagh. He died in 1663. He was master of St. Mary's and of St. John's Hospitals in 1625, and before he went into Ireland, had been rector of South-Kilvington and of St. Martin's, York.

1634 Matthew Levet A. M. was also residentiary. He was nominated to the sub-deanery by king Charles, upon Bramhall's promotion to the bishoprick of Derry.

1661 John Drake A. M. a prebendary of York, and rector of Donnington, was also residentiary.

K

When

† In this year king James directed that a sub-dean should be added to the church.

When elected.

- 1681 Henry Gresswold A. M. He left lands near Ripon now let at £22. per annum, to augment the stipends of the two Vicars and the Organist. He was precentor of Litchfield, rector of Solihull in the county of Warwick, and there buried.
- 1700 Francis Pemberton A. M. prebendary of York, and rector of Bedal, and there buried.
- 1722 John Blower A. M. a prebendary of York and rector of Kirkby-Underdale.
- 1723 William Elsley A. M. (the dean's nephew) a prebendary of York and rector of Rither.
- 1743 Joseph Cookson A. M. vicar of Leeds.
- 1746 John Dering A. M. (the dean's son) rector of Hilgay, Norfolk.
- 1774 Henry Goodricke A. M. a prebendary of York, rector of Hunsingore, and vicar of Aldborough; resigned.
- 1792 Fr. Meek A. M. a prebendary of Litchfield.
- 1802 Ralph Worsley A. M. rector of Finchley.

FIRST PREBEND.

- 1604 Christopher Lyndall A. M. was master of St. Mary's and St. John's hospitals, and vicar of Hampsthwaite.

When

When elected.

- 1623 John Wilson S. T. P. by lapse; (the third dean)
 1624 John Bramhall A. M. see sub-deans.
 1624 Michael Wandsford A. M. was residentiary.
 1637 Richard Moyle A. M.
 1660 Henry Gresswold A. M. see sub-deans. *
 1681 George Tullie A. M. sub-dean of York and
 archbishop's chaplain; rector of Gateshead
 and there buried: resigned.
 1691 John Blower A. M. see sub-deans.
 1722 Joseph Cookson A. M. see sub-deans.
 1743 John Dering A. M. see sub-deans.
 1746 William Lamplugh A. M. a prebendary
 of York, and vicar of Dewsbury.
 1776 Thomas Collins A. M. vicar of Knaresbro'.
 1788 John Preston A. M. a prebendary of York
 and rector of Marston and Foston.

SECOND PREBEND.

- 1604 William Cranshaw B. D.
 1626 William Ellis A. M. vicar of St. Mary's
 Beverley.

* The commendam to the archbishop contained likewise, the names of J. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and of Edward Stillingfleet, afterwards bishop of Worcester.

When elected.

- 1637 William Forster A. M. vicar of Whenby.
 1639 Thomas Astell B. D. vicar of Thirkleby.
 1661 Peter Vivian A. M. (by the king)
 1667 Edmund Diggle S. T. P. archdeacon of York
 and chaplain to the archbishop, treasurer of
 Litchfield and rector of Slimbridge, Glou-
 cestershire, and there buried.*
 1668 William Bridges A. M. a prebendary of
 York and rector of Castleford.
 1696 George Halley A. M. rector of St. Cuthbert's
 York.
 1708 James Talbot S. T. P. rector of Spofforth.
 1708 Robert Weeks B. D. rector of Goldsborough.
 1717 William Elsley A. M. see sub-deans.
 1723 Rich. Kay A. M. rector of Moor-Monckton.
 1743 Henry Cook A. M. a prebendary of York
 and Southwell, and rector of Stokeley.
 1750 Henry Goodricke A. M. see sub-deans.
 1774 John Scott A. M. rector of Methley.
 1780 Marm. Lawson A. M. rector of Sproatley.

THIRD

* See his epitaph in Willis' ch. of Litch. p. 411.
 The celebrated Archbishop Tillotson was here again an
 unsuccessful candidate.

THIRD PREBEND.

When elected.

- 1604 William Barker A. M.
 1606 William Cleyburn A. M. vicar of Nidd.
 1660 William Lloyd S. T. P.* afterwards bishop
 of St. Asaph, next of Litchfield, and lastly of
 Worcester. (by the King.)
 1680 Francis Pemberton A. M. was nominated
 by the king, upon Lloyd's being made a
 bishop. see sub-deans.
 1701 Stephen Penton, A. M. rector of Wath †
 near Ripon.
 1706 Cuthbert Chambers B. D. fellow of Magd.
 College Oxford. He was buried at Ripon ¶

K 3

When

* See an account of him and his epitaph in Br. Willis's
 ch. of Worcester, p. 655.

† Where he is interred and over him is the following
 curious epitaph.

“ Here lies what is left of Stephen Penton, rector,
 who being dead yet speaketh to all my beloved parish-
 ioners; since any of you may be next, let every one
 prepare to be so. To prepare for death devoutly, re-
 ceive the sacred cup often, make your will while you are
 in good health that you may have leisure to die wisely,
 and if you hope to die comfortably you must resolve to
 live righteously. GOD send us all a happy meeting. ”

¶ See his epitaph.

When elected.

- 1715 Edward Trotter L. L. D. rector of Sigston.
 1729 William Thompson A. M. rector of Escrick.
 1752 Hugh Thomas D. D. He was chancellor of
 the church of York, dean of Ely, and master
 of Christ College, Cambridge.
 1780 Francis Meeke A. M. see sub-deans.
 1792 Ralph Worsley A. M. rector of Finchley :
 see sub-deans.
 1802 John Ellis, A. B. vicar of Strensall and
 prebendary of York.

FOURTH PREBEND.

- 1604 Robert Cook, A M. vicar of Leeds, was
 master of St. Mary's and St John's hospitals.
 1624 John Favour A. M. rector of Sutton-upon-
 Derwent, and of Baynton, a prebendary of
 York and Southwell, and master of the hos-
 pitals of St Mary and St John: see sub-deans.
 1661 John Drake A M. same day made sub-dean.
 1661 Richard Hooke D. D was master of the
 two hospitals at Ripon.
 1688 William Lamplugh A M.
 1705 Darcy Dalton, A M rector of Hawksworth
 and of Lessington in Lincolnshire, and
 prebendary of York, resigned.

When

When elected.

- 1713 Valentine Nalson A. M. vicar of St. Martin's, coneystreet, York.
- 1723 John Wakefield, A. M. rector of Sessay.
- 1749 John Fogg D. D. rector of Spofforth.
- 1774 Cuthbert Allanson D. D. rector of Wath near Ripon, and chaplain to the house of commons.
- 1780 Robert Darley Waddilove A. M. rector of Cherry-Burton and vicar of Topcliffe, was elected, and continued residentiary, 'till he succeeded to the deanery.
- 1791 Edward Carne A. M. a prebendary of York and vicar of Aberford.
- 1805 Thomas Brand A. M. a prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Wath near Ripon.

FIFTH PREBEND.

- 1604 George Proctor A. M. rector of Berwick in Elmet, and master of St Mary's and St John's hospitals; resigned.
- 1625 Thomas Walker A. M.
- 1661 Tobias Swinden M. A. prebendary of York.
- 1661 John Littleton M. A.
- 1681 John Milner B. D. vicar of Leeds. In 1688 he was deprived of his preferments, for refusing the oaths, and died a non-juror.

When

When elected.

- 1690 Edward Morris L. L. D. vicar of Aldborough ;
appointed upon Milner's deprivation.
- 1720 Thomas Perrott A M. curate of Yarm.
- 1728 Thomas Rudd A M vicar of North-Allerton.
- 1733 John Forster, A M. rector of Staveley in the
diocese of Chester.
- 1742 Thomas Warwick A M rector of Copgrove
in the diocese of Chester.
- 1755 Christopher Driffeld A M. vicar of Featherston and rector of Burghwales
- 1788 J. Holdsworth A. M. vicar of Normanton.
- 1801 Peter Haddon A M. vicar of Leeds.

SIXTH PREBEND.

- 1604 William Bewe A M.
- 1613 Edward Wright A M. nominated by the
king, resigned.
- 1615 Matthew Levet A. M. see sub-deans.
- 1634 Richard March S. T. P. He was the only
surviving prebendary at the restoration in
1660, when he was nominated to the dea-
nery of York, but not regularly presented
'till the 25th July 1660, and was installed

When

When elected.

20th August ; presented by the king to the archdeaconry of the west-riding 1641.

1773 George Parish D. D. a prebendary and succentor of York, prebendary of Southwell, rector of Weldrake, and there buried ; had been archbishop's chaplain, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

1688 Roger Altham D D. Hebrew professor and canon of Christ-church college, Oxon ; and prebendary of York.

1714 Henry Lodge A. M. minister of St: John's, Leeds.

1718 Marmaduke Buck A M. rector of Marston.

1759 James Wilkinson A. M. vicar of Sheffield.

1805 Thomas Trebeck M. A. vicar of Wath-upon-Dearne.

THE PRESENT VICARS-CHORAL ARE,

The Rev. Richard Browne A. B. rector of Normanby.

The Rev. Isaac Godmond, vicar of Burton-Leonard.

THE

THE OFFICERS BELONGING THE CHURCH

ARE, an *Organist*, *Clerk*, five *Song-men*, six *Choristers* or *Singing-boys*, and a *Verger*.

THE ARMS AND SEAL OF THE CHURCH

ARE ALIKE, VIZ.

A REPRESENTATION of the church with its three spires ; the HOLY LAMB standing upon a book, holding a banner crusaded, for the crest.



OF

OF THE CHURCH IN ITS PRESENT
STATE.

It is a large and venerable gothic structure, which has been built and altered at different periods, and in several instances exhibits singular changes from the saxon to the gothic style of building.

At the west end are two uniform square towers, one hundred and ten feet high, on each of which, at the rebuilding of the church by archbishop Thurstan, was placed a spire of timber, covered with lead, of the height of one hundred and twenty feet; these, to preserve the uniformity of the fabric, after the spire on the middle tower had been destroyed by a storm of wind, or perhaps for want of means sufficient for reparation, were taken down by order of the chapter; and the towers remained in that state, until the year 1797, when the present dean, whose constant attention is directed to repair and adorn the fabric under his care, added open battlements with pinnacles at each corner: In 1804 also the inside walls of the church were repaired and coloured: He has also had, with the aid of subscriptions, the floor of the church entirely re-laid, and chiefly new flagged.

ABOUT

ABOUT the time of Richard the third or the beginning of the reign of Henry the seventh, the two side aisles, intended to have had stone roofs, (as appears by the supports yet remaining in the walls,) were probably added to the body of the church : The choir was likewise extended to the east, as is observable both within and without, and about the same time also, several windows were lengthened and altered from the round to the gothic arch. Two of the four fine large saxon arches, supporting the great tower (called Wilfrid's) which is one hundred and ten feet high, were changed to the gothic. The east and south sides of this tower are cased on the outside, with stone wrought in the gothic style, and two of the pinnacles with part of the raised battlements which were then added, still remain. It is much to be regretted that these alterations were never compleated, as the irregularity is very apparent, but it was probably owing to the failure of the funds for effecting the work, or some other similar cause, that prevented its completion. Upon Saint Wilfrid's tower stood also, a noble spire one hundred and twenty feet high, but of much larger dimensions than those before described, which was blown down on the eighth of December 1660. By the fall of this spire the arched roof
of

of the choir was entirely broken in ; the fine gothic canopies over several of the stalls were destroyed, and the body of the church received so much injury, that the estimate for rebuilding the steeple, and other necessary repairs, amounted to the sum of six thousand pounds and upwards ; for this a brief was obtained the same year, (12th. Charles's second) with the money collected upon it, and other contributions, the church underwent a complete repair. The knots or center blocks of the groined roof, which also was then broken in, are still preserved in the chapter-house, and exhibit very curious specimens of carving in oak, of figures, foliage &c.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the present minster, was begun *A. D.* 1331 and finished in 1494, as appears from dates in the choir ; so that from the beginning to the end of the work, there was a space of one hundred and sixty-three years.

ON the north-west angle of the great tower is a cupola, in which hangs the prayer-bell, the motto upon it is expressive of its office. *

L

IN

* Voco veni pre care !

IN the north tower hung the great bell, § said to have been brought from Fountains' Abbey, and used here in tolling for the dead. In the south tower hung five bells, which were taken down in the year 1762, and, together with the fine bell from Fountains, were re-cast by Messieurs Lister and Pack of London, into a peal of eight, the expence of re-casting and hanging them was five hundred and fifty-seven pounds eleven shillings and eleven pence, which was discharged by a public subscription.

FROM the west entrance, on each side of the body are six pillars, including the corner pillars in both numbers, which form five arches; on the second pillar at the west end of the north aisle are two shields of arms cut in stone, one containing the arms of the town, the other those of the Picard family, who were great benefactors to the repairs of the fabric in the time of Edward the third; on the south wall of the choir are also the arms of
the

§ Its diameter was four feet and three inches. The motto upon it was.

I. H. S.
Orate mente piâ
Pro nobis Virgo Maria!
Alexander Episcopus Ebor:
Dei gratiâ &c.

the Picards and some other benefactors; supposed to be of the same date.

THE choir is separated from the other part of the church by a partition or screen of stone, nearly twenty feet high and adorned with curious carved work; in the middle of it is the door into the choir, over which stands

THE ORGAN;

Esteemed a very fine one, it was built by Gerard Smith in 1696, and was repaired and ornamented in the year 1789, by Mr. Donaldson of York, who added one stop to it, at the expence of Dr. Edward Ayrton of his Majesty's chapel-royal.

ON each side of the door, upon the screen are four niches with pedestals, on which were placed statues of those benefactors to the structure in the reign of Edward the third, whose arms are placed on the front of each pedestal, but are now so defaced that it is impossible to discover to whom they have belonged.

ON the door are carved the arms of the see of York, of St. Wifrid, and other benefactors.

AT the west entrance into the choir are stalls for the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries, enriched

L 2

with

with much carved work, similar to those in the cathedral at York ; of these the dean's stall is on the right, and the sub-dean's on the left hand of the entrance ; the rest are assigned to the prebendaries by a label over each. They were begun in the year 1489, and finished in the year 1494, at the charge, as is supposed, of archbishop Rotherham.

THERE are thirteen other stalls on the north side of the choir appropriated to the use of the mayor and aldermen ; on the south side are the archbishop's throne, and eleven other stalls generally occupied by the common councilmen of this borough, and below on each side of the choir are seats for the vicars-choral, singing-men, choristers, and inhabitants.

THE seats in the stalls are all of oak, and when turned up, exhibit different richly carved representations of animals, figures, and foliage ; upon the crocket of the seat next to the dean's stall, is the date 1489. The finials before the stalls, and the crockets to the seats are of exquisite workmanship, particularly those at the deans, sub-deans, and archbishop's seats ; as are also two small canopies, one near the mayor's the other adjoining the archbishop's seat,

ON

ON the finial, with the arms allotted to St. Wilfrid, is the date 1494, and the same date is also on some wood-work in the north aisle of the choir.

ON the south side of the choir are the vestry and chapter-house, which, with the vaults beneath seem by far the most ancient part of the fabric, having the appearance of a distinct building, and were very probably an entire church, as may be conjectured from the circular end. If any part of the building could be supposed to have escaped the repeated ravages by which it suffered, these might be taken for some remains of St. Wilfrid's original church.

IT is very propable that the lady-loft and library were built upon the vestry and chapter-house, about the time of Henry the seventh, when the aisles were added to the body of the church.

IN THE CHAPTER-HOUSE

ARE several paintings on wooden pannels, well executed, *viz.* Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI James the I. and his wife and prince Henry, eldest brother of Charles I. Richard III. Elizabeth his consort, and Margaret his mother, Henry VIII. Catharine Parr, Ann Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Edward VI. and queen Mary.

THE LIBRARY

Is filled principally with ancient books of divinity, a few classics, and some manuscripts; chiefly the library of Dr. Higgins.

THE ALTAR PIECE

Is a curious perspective painting, allowed by artists to be an excellent performance, but it is unfortunately of a different order of architecture from that of the church, which destroys the effect it would otherwise have of appearing at a distance as a continuation of the same building.

UNDER the nave of the church is a chapel, by some supposed to be dedicated to the holy trinity, in which is a place called Saint Wilfrid's needle, that appears to have been used as a confessional: these chapels are called Crypts* and were used for the services of the holy week: Besides the entrance from the body of the church, there was one for the priest from the choir.

THE length of the chapel is ten feet six inches, breadth, seven feet six inches; height, nine feet.

IN the transept to the north, near the entrance into the choir stands a stone pulpit of curious workmanship.

THE

* From their being in concealed or secret places.

THE IRON GATES,

At the north and south entrances, were given by Mrs. Kitchingman in 1802.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

HEIGHT of the choir to the square 63 feet.

Height of the aisles in the choir 29 feet 8 inches.

Height of the choir to the ridge 79 feet.

Height of the nave to the ridge 88 feet 6 inches.

Width of St. Wilfrid's steeple from east to west
33 feet 6 inches, from north to south 32 feet
5 inches.

Length from the choir door to the west door,
within the walls 171 feet.

The whole church, inside, 270 feet long, including
the choir.

The choir is 99 feet long and 67 feet broad, aisles
included.

Body of the church is 87 feet broad.

The great spire upon Wilfrid's tower which was
blown down—the basis 39 feet square; height,
120 feet, and 4 feet 6 inches wide at the top.

Breadth

Breadth of the nave, exclusive of the aisles 40 feet 7 inches. Length of the aisles 110 feet 8 inches. Breadth 17 feet 10 inches.

Length of the transept 132 feet.

Breadth of the transept 36 feet.

Height of the south arch of St. Wilfrid's steeple 22 feet.—of the west arch 26 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Height of the screen 19 feet 3 inches.

Length of the vestry 28 feet, breadth 18 feet 6 inches.

Length of the chapter-house 34 feet 8 inches, breadth 18 feet 8 inches.



EAST WINDOW.

THE whole of this window was formerly filled with beautifully stained glass, much of which was destroyed by the soldiers under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, *Anno* 1643. What parts of the broken glass could be collected, were replaced in the window. But by the exertions of the present dean, it has been wholly renewed with painted glass * executed by the late W Peckett of

* The secret of painting on glass, was never lost, though much interrupted (see Walpole's anecdotes of painting vol. 2d. page 16.)

In Mr. Thoresby's museum (see *Ducatus Leodiensis*, page 492) was the picture of Mr. Henry Giles wrought in Mezzotinto by the celebrated Mr. Francis Place of York, when that art was known to few others, called there, *the famous glass painter of York*.

It may not be unwelcome to the curious reader to see some anecdotes of the revival of taste for painted glass in England. Isaac Oliver, and Henry Giles died about the beginning of the last century; and for many years afterwards William Price and his son were the only painters in this style in England. One Rowell, a plumber at Reading, did some things, particularly for the Earl of Pembroke; but Rowell's colours soon vanished; he found out at last a very durable beautiful red, but he died in a year or two, and the secret with him. A person named Egington, began the same art at Birmingham in

of York. In the middle compartment are the arms of king James the first, under which is the following inscription.

POTENTISS: PRINCEPS
 JACOBUS MAG: BRITANNIÆ
 ET FRANCIÆ MONARCHA
 ECCLESIAM COLLEGIATAM
 DE RIPON RESTAURAVIT
 ET REGIO STIPENDIO
 DITAVIT II. DIE AUGUST:
 A. D. 1604.
 ET A. REGNI ANGLIÆ
 ET HIBERNIÆ II.

THE arms of William Markham archbishop of York, and of Peter Johnson Esq; late recorder of

1756 or 1757, and fitted up a window for Lord Lyttleton, in the church of Hagley, Worcestershire. Soon after him Peckett at York began the same business, and made good proficiency in it. And in later years the celebrated Jarvis of London brought the art to the highest degree of perfection, both in design and colouring. It was carried on with great success in the neighbourhood of Birmingham by Egington's son, who died in the spring of 1805; for a list of his works see Gentleman's Magazine, April 1805, page 387, May page 482 3, and July page 606.

of the city of York, and supreme judge of the dean and chapter's court of Ripon; and the arms of the present dean with this inscription

Rob. Darley Waddilove,

DECANUS

M D C C X C I I.

IN the other compartments, are the arms of Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London; J. Robinson, late lord bishop of London, and ambassador at the Hague at the peace of Utrecht: of the lords Grantham and Grantley; of Blacket and Ingleby baronets; of Aislabie, Weddell, Wood, Allanson, Oxley, and Dawson, Esquires; of the deans Dering and Wanley; and of Goodricke, Wilkinson, Lawson, Meek, Preston, Holdsworth, Carne, and Worsley, prebendaries of the church; together with the arms of the church and of the town: Those of Osb: Markham Esq; learned steward of the canon fee manor, and of Haddon, prebendary, have been lately added, and were painted by Mr. C. Swanfelder of Ripon.

THE OPPOSITE LARGE

WEST WINDOW

Has been entirely repaired. In the centre is a
small

small compartment of stained glass with a crest, and the date, 1789.

On the wall under this window, is a small marble tablet inscribed.

REFICI CURAVIT

R. D. W.

Residentiarius

et

Decanus

M, D, C C, X C I I.



MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

WITHIN the chapter-house is a small monument,
(after a design of Bacon's) thus inscribed;

The Memory of the just is blessed :

Prov : ch: X, v. 7.

Sacred to those virtues which adorn a christian :

This Marble perpetuates the Memory of Ann-Hope
Darley Waddilove,

Wife of The Reverend the Dean of this Coll: Church,
And Daughter of Sir L: Grant of Grant Bt :

After a long and painful Illness supported with singular
Patience and Resignation

She departed this Life the 21st. of May 1797 in the
51st. Year of her Age

With the fullest Hope of a joyful Resurrection :

Her gentle and amiable Manners, with every domestic
Virtue,

The genuine offspring of a benevolent and religious Mind,
Procured her, whilst living, universal Attachment and
Regard,

And excited at her Death, not less universal Regret.

Thomas their eldest Son died 2 March 1799 aged 17,
And lies entomb'd beside his mother,
Whose amiable Dispositions he inherited
Whose Virtues he imitated and equal'd.

Mary Catharine their Daughter died
 In her Infancy, and is buried
 at Topcliffe.

Mrs. Waddilove, and Mr. Thomas D. Waddilove, are deposited in the dean's vault under the chapter-house.

THE remains of the late Mr. Weddell of Newby-Hall, are deposited in the same vault; where Mr. Wood's family of Hollin-Close, also have a burial place.

IN a chapel north of the choir door is a very handsome monument, being a full length representation of SIR EDWARD BLACKET, bart. with a lady on each side, in mournful attitudes.—Mary his first lady, daughter of Thomas Norton of Langthorne Esq; and Mary his second lady, daughter of Sir John Yorke of Richmond. Inscribed.

Here lieth the Body of Sir EDWARD BLACKET, of Newby, Bart. He was thrice married, first to *Mary* only Child of *Thomas Norton* of Langthorne, in the County of York, Esq; she had issue only one Child, named William, who died in his Infancy, she not long surviving.

Secondly to *MARY*, Daughter of Sir *John Yorke*, of Richmond, Kt. who had Issue six Sons, viz *William, Edward, John, Thomas, Christopher, and Henry*; and six Daughters *Elizabeth, Henrietta, Maria Alethea, Isabella, Ann, and Christiana*.

His

His third Wife was *Diana Lady Delaval*, Relict of Sir *Ralph Delaval* of Seaton Delaval, Bt. Daughter to *George Lord Delamere*, and Sister to *Henry* first Earl of Warrington.

She had Issue by Sir *Ralph Delaval* only one Daughter, named *Diana*, married to *William*, eldest Son of Sir *Edward Blacket*; the said *Diana*, died the 10th. of January 1710, leaving Issue only one daughter named *Diana*. DIANA Lady BLACKET departed this Life the seventh day of October, 1713. The said Sir EDWARD BLACKET. died April the 22d. 1718, Aged 69. And the said WILLIAM BLACKET, also departed this Life the 23d. of February *Annæ Dom.* 1713. The said ELIZABETH, eldest Daughter to Sir EDWARD BLACKET, who was married to *John, Wile* of Rippon, Esq. departed this Life the 22d. of May 1711.

In the same chapel is a plain modern monument inscribed,

Beneath lye the remains of
JOHN BLACKETT ESQ;
Son of Sr: Ed: Blackett Bar:
who died the 27th. April 1750
Aged 65.

And likewise of Patience his wife, who
Died 16th. January 1788. Aged 92.

Honours and riches pass away as we drop
into the grave.

Faith and good works accompany us to heaven.



ON a monument well executed by Bacon.

Sacred to the Memory
of Sir. EDWARD BLACKET Bart. &c. &c. &c.
of *Matfen* in *Northumberland*:

Who departed this life the 3d. of Feb. 1804 *Ætatis* 85.
after a long and painful illness,
which he bore with exemplary Patience
and Christian Resignation.

If human worth is to be estimated
by the love, esteem, and respect, acquired
in the circle of society in which it moved,
no one could possess it in a higher degree
than he did, whose remains are deposited here below.

His nearest Relations
truly sensible of the irreparable loss they had sustained,
caused this monument to be erected,
as a tribute,
of conjugal, filial, and fraternal affection.

THE motto under the arms

“ Nous travaillerons dans Esperance.”

IN the same chapel is also a very ancient altar tomb, supposed to be over some of the Burton's of Ingerthorpe, or the Markenfield's of Markenfield.

ON the windows of this chapel are the arms of Wilkins, dean; and of Drake, and Paris, prebendaries.

IN a chapel south of the choir door are mural monuments to the Malory's and Aislabies.

Here lies Sir JOHN MALLORY of *Great Studley*, alias *Studley Royal*, in the County of *York*, Kt. a loyal Subject to his Prince, who married *Mary* one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *John Moseley*, of the City of *York*, Esq; and upon the 23d. Day of *January* 1655, and in the 45th. Year of his Age, departed this Life. He had seven Children, 6 Daughters and one Son, *William Mallory*, who dy'd the 9th. Feb. 1666. and in the 20th. Year of his age, and was buried near this Monument, which the Lady Mallory, in the Year 1678, in Memory of her Husband and Son, caused to be erected.

Died. *Aged.*

In the Vault beneath are deposited

The Right Honourable John Aislabie

1742 71

He married Anne the Daughter of Sir

William Rawlinson and had Issue

William, Mary, and Jane

William Aislabie Esq;

1781 81

	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Aged.</i>
The Right Honourable Lady Eliz: Aislabie Daughter of John Earl of Exeter and Wife of William Aisla- bie Esquire.	1733	26

Also four of their Children

John Aislabie	1765	40
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William Aislabie	1759	30
------------------------	------	----

Jenny Maria, and Judith who dyed in
their Infancy.

Elizabeth Aislabie Daughter of Sir Charles Vernon Knight and Second Wife of William Aislabie Esquire	1780	58
--	------	----

Also their two Children, Charles Rawlin-
son and Belinda, who dyed in their Infancy.

ON the windows of this chapel, are the arms of Mrs.
Allanson and Miss Lawrence, painted by Mr. C. Swan-
felder of Ripon.

NAVE.

IN the upper north windows are the arms
Of Sir Stephen Proctor Kt. quartered with Dawsons,
Of Sir William Ingram of Cattall,
Of Sir John Wentworth Kt. of Elinshall,
Of Thomas Burwell, L L. D. and
Of Wm. Lister Esq; of Thornton.

IN the upper south windows are the arms
Of Anne Countess of Pembroke,

Of

Of the Earl of Bridgwater,
 Of the Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin.
 Of Lord D'Arcy *

ON the north-west pillar is a bust of Mr. Hugh Ripley with the following inscription.

Here lies entombed the body of Hugh Ripley, late Mayor of this town, Merchant, who was the last wake-man, and thrice mayor, by whose good endeavours this Town first became a Majoraltie; and liv'd to the age of 84 years, and died in the year of our Lord 1637.

Others seek Titles to their Tombs,
 Thy deeds to thy Name prove new wombs,
 And 'Scutcheons to deck their Hearse,
 Which Thou need'st not: Take Tears and Verse:

If I should praise thy thriving Wit,
 Or thy weigh'd Judgement seasoning it;

Thy even and thy like straight Ends,
 Thy Pietie to GOD and Friends;

Thy last should still the greatest be,
 And yet all joyntly less than Thee.

Thou studiast Conscience more than Fame,
 Still to thy gathered self the same.

Thy Gold was not thy Saint, nor Wealth,

Purchas'd

* These windows were executed by G. Giles of York soon after the restoration, they have suffered much from length of time and accidents, (see anecdotes of glass painting.)

Purchas'd by Rapine, worse than stealth;
 Nor did'st Thou brooding o'er it sit,
 Not doing Good 'till death with it.
 This Men may blush at, when they see,
 What thy Deeds were, what theirs should be.
 Thou'rt gone before, and I wait now,
 T' expect my *When*, and make my *How*;
 Which if my JESUS grant like thine,
 Who wet's my Grave's no Friend of mine.

The former Monument having been defaced in the Time of the Civil-Wars, this New one was erected by the CORPORATION *Anno Dom.* MDCCXXX.

OPPOSITE the last is a mural monument with the arms of Floyer.

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 Charles Floyer Esq;
 who died September 7th. 1766,
 Aged 51.

NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

ON the windows, are the arms
 Of Sir John Mallorie,
 Of Peter Vivian, Prebendary.
 Hatchment of Robert Hutton Esq; of Goldsborough,
 Of Sir William Ingleby Bt. of Ripley,
 Of Welbury Norton Esq; of Sawley.

THE following inscription is on a mural tablet.

M. S.

*Annæ Uxoris amantissimæ
Simonis Hutchinson, de Ripon,
Pharmacopolæ:*

Quæ flebilis obit 25 Julii,

Anno { *Dom. 1730.*
 { *Ætat 39.*

*In qualibet—Vitæ Conditione
Esse, quam videri, Pia maluit:
Amica, Conjux, Mater,
Jucunda, Amabilis, Tenerrima,
Benigna Indigis, Omnibus—
Spectata.*

ON a marble monument.

Sacred

To the Memory of
THOMAS KITCHINGMAN Esq;
Descended from the Kitchingmans
Of Carlton Hustwaite, in this County,
Who Died the 15 Day of February
1793, Aged 63.

A marble monument, with the arms of Hassell.

This Monument is erected
To the Memory of George Hassell Esquire
Late Recorder of this Town
Who died the XVII Day of July
MDCCLXXVIII
Aged LVIII Years.
also

To the Memory of his Wife
Margaret Bacon Foster Hassell
Who Died the XV Day of June
MDCCLXXII
Aged XXVI Years.

ON a plain marble, inscribed.

Near this place are deposited the Remains of
ANN WOOD.

Eldest Daughter of the late William Hinde, Esquire,
She Died September the 13th. 1797
Aged 67 Years.

NORTH CROSS AISLE.

ON the windows.

ARMS of Lindley, Staveley, Burton, Gresswold,
Cook, and Littleton.

ON

ON a marble monument.

Sacred
To the Memory
of Mr. FRANCIS WHITE
of Ripon
Register of this Church
XXXIII Years
who died the XXIII Day of November
MDCCLXXVI
Aged LIII Years.

ON a mural tablet.

Near this place lie
The remains of George Sinclair
who died April the VIII MDCCCIV
Aged XXXI.
only Son of the late Reverend George Sinclair A. M.
Rector of Wilford in the County of Nottingham
And of Martha his Wife.
During his short Pilgrimage on Earth,
He was exemplary as a dutiful Son,
An affectionate Brother,
An Honest Man and a Pious Christian.
His afflicted Mother has erected this
As a small tribute to the Memory of so beloved a Son.
ON

ON a marble monument.

Sacred
to the Memory of
EDWARD RIDSDALE Esq;
Died May XX, MDCCLXXVI.
Aged LXVI Years

Also

To the Memory of his
Brother CHRIST: RIDSDALE Esq;
Died Mar. VII. MDCCLXXXVII.
Aged LXVIII Years.

ON a marble monument, with a medallion of John
Lister, Esquire.

Sacred

To the Memory of John Lister * Esq;
Descended from the Listers
Of Braithwaite-Hall in this County
He died the first of September
MDCCLXXXVIII
Aged LXXXIV Years.
Elizabeth his Wife died the first of June
MDCCLXXII
Aged LXXII Years.

ON

* He founded the Evening Lecture upon the Sunday
nearest to St. John's Day.

ON a mural monument.

Near this Place lieth the Body
of ELIZABETH NORTON

Widow of Thomas Norton,
Of Grantley in this Parish, Esquire.

She was the Eldest Daughter

of William Serjeantson

of Kirby-Malham-Dale

in this County, Esquire;

Was baptized the 4th. Day of November 1692
and died the 10th. Day of September 1774.

ON a very ancient altar tomb of free stone, are two whole length figures. There are also upon this monument shields of arms of many ancient families, *viz.* Neville, Scrope, Stafford, and others, which, as well as the inscription, are so much defaced as not easily to be made out.

ON a mural monument of black and white marble.

Sacred

To the Memory of

EDWARD RIDSDALE Esq;

Died May XX, M,DCC,LXXVI

Aged LXVI Years.

Also

To the Memory of his

Brother CHRIST: RIDSDALE Esq;

N

Died

Died Mar. VII. MDCCLXXXVII.

Aged LXVIII Years.

SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

ON the windows are the arms

Of Sir John Goodricke Bart. of Ribston.

Of Sir William Tancred, Bart.

Of Sir Solomon Swale, of Swale-Hall, Bart.

Of Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart.

Of Sir John Lewis of Ledstone, Bart.

ON a marble monument.

Near this Place is interr'd the Body of HELLEN, the truly affectionate, and most deservedly beloved Wife of ROGER BAYNE, Gent. by whom she had nine Children; whereof *Hellen, Anne, Richard,* and *Roger*, * survive. She was the only Child of Mr. *George Pickersgill* of this Town, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Mr. *Christopher Walker* of Grewelthorpe: And departed this Life, March 24 (being Easter-Day) 1694-5, in the 34th. Year of her Age.

*Qualis erat, Lector, vis scire? erat undiq; Virtus,
Hinc et chara Viro, charaq; facta Deo.
Fæmineum accedat Genus hoc ad Marmor; ut inde*

Discat

* He founded the Evening Lecture on the first Sunday in January.

Discat quid Conjux ; quidq ; sit esse Parens :

Hoc ejus Pietas posuitnè Dolorvè Mariti ?

Ne quæras, Causam hæc, Materiam ille dedit.

C. W. D. D. D. R.

(i. e.) Christopher Wyvill, D. D. Dean of Ripon.

On a marble monument with the arms of Wanley.

Sacred

To the Memory of the

Rev. *FRANCIS WANLEY, D. D.,*

many years the justly respected

Dean of Ripon and Rector of Stokesley.

He Married

Jane (one of the Sisters of the

Right Hon: Sir John Goodricke, Bart.

late of Ribstone)

and her remains are deposited in this

Cathedral,

near those of her Husband, and their Son

William.

F. W. Died in 1791 Aged 82

J. W. 1788 70

W. W. 1786 43

On a marble monument with a medallion.

Near this Place are deposited the remains of

MRS. JANE SQUIRE

late of Bondgate in this county, widow, and relict of

Henry Squire, late of the city of York, Doctor of Laws,

by whom he had two Daughters, Jane and Henrietta who died unmarried, and one son, Henry Squire of Bondgate aforesaid Esq; Barrister at Law; she died the 22d. Day of December in the year of our Lord 1734, and in the 67th. year of her age. To whose memory the said Henry her son, caused this monument to be erected.

A WHITE marble monument, inscribed

Sacred

To the Memory of

Mrs. GRACE STAINES,

Daughter of Thomas Staines Esq;

of Thirsk in the County of York.

Who departed this Life

The XXVIII. day of June MDCCLXXI.

Aged LXIII Years.

On a marble monument with the arms of Oxley,

Sacred

To the Memory of

CHRISTOPHER OXLEY, ESQ;

who departed this Life the tenth day of

August 1803, in the 74th. Year of his Age.

He was thrice Married: by his first Wife he had Issue, Francis and Juliana; by his second, two Children who died in their Infancy:

and by his third one Son, Charles.

His Widow caused this monument to be erected.

On

On a marble tablet.

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN HODGSON, of COPT-HEWICK,
 who departed this Life April 30, 1803
 Aged 63 Years.

ON a grey marble altar tomb of very ancient workmanship. are represented the figures of a man and a lion in a grove of trees. No legible inscription is at present to be found upon it; but we are told by tradition that it was placed over the body of an Irish prince who died at Ripon when returning from his travels.

ON a blue marble monument

Here lies the truly pious *Margaret*, Wife of *William Norton* of Sawley, Esq: who was Daughter of *Ralph Lowther, Esq*; of Ackworth-Park in this County. She died the 26th. of November, A. D, 1717, leaving two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Dorothy*. *William* their Son died in the second Year of his Age, and lies also here interred.

ON a brass plate on the ground.

Subtus jacet quicquid mortale fuit Edvardi Hodgson, de Ripon; qui cum lxvii Annis Patriæ, Ecclesiæ, ac Natiæ Municipio fidelis atque utilis vixisset, suis bonisque omnibus desideratissimus, obiit xvii. die Martij A. D. 1705.

SOUTH CROSS AISLE.

ON the windows are the arms

Of Redshaw,

Of Sir Edward Jennings impaled with Berkham's,

Of Walter Strickland Esq ;

Of Lister's, impaled with Wandesford's.

UNDER an elegant bust, executed by Nolekins, placed beneath a canopy, supported by four Corinthian columns, is the following inscription.

To the Memory

Of

WILLIAM WEDDELL ESQ; of NEWBY,

In whom every Virtue

That ennobles the human Mind

was united

With every Elegance that adorns it.

THIS MONUMENT,

A faint Emblem of his refined Taste

Is dedicated by his Widow,

“ Whom what awaits while yet she strays

“ Along the lonely vale of days?

“ A pang to secret sorrow dear,

“ A sigh an unavailing Tear;

“ ’Till time shall every grief remove

“ With Life, with Memory, and with Love.”

THE

THE design of this monument is taken from the remains of antiquity at Athens, called the Lantern of Demosthenes, * and the pedestal is a copy of an Antique, in the gallery at Newby.

ON the hatchment, placed over the door of the south aisle of the choir.

RESURGAM.

Wm. Weddell Esq; Died XXVIII. of April,
MDCCLXXXIX.

ON a brass plate on the ground.

D. O. M.

JORDANUS CROSLAND de Nubie

Miles

Constabularius de Scarborough.

&

Custos ejusdem Castri,

Chiliarchus a CAROLO Primo & Secundo,

Magna cum Laude vixit,

&

Pari cum Gloria obiit

XX Augusti, An: a Partu Virginis

MDCLXX.

Ætatis suæ LIII.

Deo

* See Stuart's ruins of Athens.

Deo pius, Regi fidelis, Patriæ fidus.
Firmior ad Patriam nullus, vel fortior Armis
Ad sacra Regalis jura tuenda domus.
Sæpe Rebellantis media inter Prælia Gentis
Intrepidum exposuit Regis Amore latus.
Nemo magè in Bello tonuit, mage Pace quievit,
Terribilis Galeâ, mitis & ille Toga.
Integer is Vitæ famâ, charumq; perenni
Illustris decorat Mortis Honore Rogum.

ON another brass plate.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Gibson de Ripon, Aldermanus, &
semel Prætor, Deo & Regi fidelis, Antiquis Moribus, Reli-
gioni & Allegiantiæ addictissimus fuit, Patriæ amans &
Zelo erga Bonum Publicum sincero affectus, nemini Probitate
secundus; & Amicus (si quisquam) fidus. Obiit 4 die
Octobris, & 6 sepultus, Anno Ætatis 47, Anno Domini 1680.

NORTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR.

ON a brass plate on the ground.

Johannes Wayt, A. M. et Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Ripon
Vicarius Choralis, Succentor; Vir Probus, Sacrorum Fa-
mulus diligens et devotus, Ægris charus et necessarius,
Animo leni et erga Superiores morigero, et in Liberis (quibus
Deus providebit) Educandis sollicitus Pater, Sexagenarius
obiit, Jan. 16, Anno Domini, 1678. Superfluum Animæ
hic Reconditur.

ON

ON a handsome marble monument railed in front.

H. S.

Heneagius Dering L. L. D.

Filius natu maximus

Christopheri Dering de Charing.

In Com. Cant. Arm.

R mo. patri Johanni Sharp

Eboracensi Archiepiscopo

Per Viginti annos

A Secretis et a Sacris Domesticis.

Hujus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ

Per Annos fere Quadraginta

Decanus & Residentarius.

Ex Anna Uxore, dicti Archiepi: Filiâ,

Liberos reliquit Superstites

Elizabetham, Johannem, Annam, Heneagium,

Mariam, Philadelphiam, Juditham.

Obijt 8th. Apr. 1750.

Ætat. 86.

At the bottom of the monument, on a small black Sarcophagus, inscribed,

RESURGAM.

SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR.

ON the windows are the arms

Of Driffield, inscribed, " Christopher Driffield, Recorder
" of Ripon, Obit 1733, Ann his wife Obit 1758. "

ON

ON a white marble tablet is inscribed,

Near this Place

are deposited the Remains of

ROBERT PORTEUS ESQUIRE

a Native of Virginia, and a Member of His Majesty's
Council or upper House of Legislature in that Province,

From thence he removed to England,

And resided first at York, afterwards in this Town,

where he died August 8, 1758.

Aged 79 Years.

Posuit B. P. Ep. Lond.

Mr. Porteus was father to the present bishop of London.

ON a stone near the door.

Here lieth Mary, wife of Cuthbert Chambers, Alderman, who departed this life, February 9th. 1701.

Here lieth the body of Cuthbert Chambers, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College Oxon, prebendary of this church and rector of Hurworth in the county of Durham, who departed this life, December 17th. 1741. aged 37.

ON a much defaced mural monument.

M. S.

MOYSIS FOWLER *Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaurei
hujus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Wilfridi de Ripon, ac
Serenissimo Principe Jacobo Restauratæ, Decani Primi, Nec-*

non Danielis Fowler in *Artibus Magistri*, Moysis *Filii*, ac
 suæ *Uxoris* Janæ Fowler, Danielis *officium sacrum esse hoc*
Monumentum Testamento suo voluit resciri.

BELOW the monument, on a black stone, in gilt
 letters, is inscribed.

Cælum, Terra, Homines, de re rixantur eâdem ;

FOWLERUM quisquis vendicat esse suum.

Nuncius è Cælo, tandem componere Lites,

Fati, descendens, ultima Jussa refert.

Tum moriens Animam Cælo, corpusque Sepulchro,

Nobis Ingenii clara Trophæa dedit.

On a mural tablet with the arms of Dawson and Proctor.

Deo Optimo Maximo & Memorix Priscillæ Dawson, unius
Filiarum & Cohæredum Domini Stephani Proctor, Militis :
Fæminæ multis variisq ; et Animi et Corporis Dotibus in-
signis, quæ pulchram charissimo Marito suo Georgio Daw-
son Generoso utriusque Sexus prolem enixa scilicet Robertum,
Johannem, Stephanum, Gilbertum, Franciscam, et Do-
rotheam. Annos nata XXXIV placide in dominum obdor-
mi-vit, Februarii 25 A. D. 1662. Cui communi Sepulchro
conjuncti sunt Robertus Dawson Filius primogenitus, qui
obiit 13 Septembris Anno Domini 1614. & Beatrix Pudsey,
Soror dictæ Priscillæ Dawson, et Uxor Stephani Pudsey,
Generosi, quæ obiit 5 Die Martis, Anno Dom. 1622. &
Gilbertus Dawson Frater dicti Georgii Dawson, qui obiit
21 Die Martis, Anno Dom. 1622.

Dormiunt, non mortui sunt.

Epitaphium

Epitaphium PRISCILLÆ DAWSON.

*Firma Fides, Candor, Pietas, Moresque benigni,
Priscilla, hic tecum condita cara jacent.
Quid dixi hic? Terrâ terrena mole relictâ,
Ad Superas secum te rapuere Domos.*

CHURCH-YARD.

AMONGST a variety of other inscriptions are the two following.

*Hic jacet Zacharias Jepson
Cujus Ætas fuit 49.
Per paucos annos tantum vixit.*

“ Here lieth the body of Margaret Lupton, late wife of Mr. Sampson Lupton, of Braisty-Woods, in Netherdale, who departed this life the 2d. of November, 1718, in the 74th. year of her age; and lived to be mother and grandmother to above one hundred and fifty children; and at the baptizing of her first grandchild, the child had ten grandfathers and grandmothers then present.”



MANOR OF RIPON.

THE manor* of Ripon was given by king Athelstan (who succeeded to the throne *A. D.* 929) to Wulston, archbishop of York, and his successors; but archbishop Holgate, in a short time after his translation from Landaff to York, by indenture inrolled in chancery, dated the sixth day of February in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the eighth, alienated it and nine others belonging to the church, *viz.* Bishopside, Monketon prope Ripon, Netherdale, Newbv, Sharow juxta Ripon, Stainley juxta Ripon, Thorp prope Ripon, Thornton, and Whitcliffe, together with many other manors belonging to his see, to the king, his heirs and successors, in lieu of which he obtained to his see, thirty-three impropriations and advowsons, which had come to the crown by the dissolution of monasteries. This indenture was acknowledged by the archbishop before the king in chancery, on the second day of April in the following year, and was on the same day confirmed at York, by the dean and chapter. But queen Mary on the twentieth day of February in the third year of her reign, at the instance of archbishop Heath restored the manor

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of

* See Appendix No. 11.

of Ripon, together with seven others, to the see of York, to which they have ever since belonged.

THE archbishop of York has a criminal court and his prison for the liberty of Ripon; the court house and prison stand on the north side of the church, on the site of the palace; the archbishop of York is lord, and Custos Rotulorum of this liberty, and on the nomination of the archbishop, and by his majesty's commission, justices of the peace are appointed, who in conjunction with the mayor and recorder, hold sessions here, and act in as *judicial a manner* for the towns and districts within the liberty, as the justices for the several ridings within the county. Besides the sessions, there is a court of pleas called the court military, held here on the Monday in every third week, for the trial of all civil causes arising within the liberty, in which the archbishop's learned steward, appointed by patent, presides as judge.

GAOLER'S SALARY—none.

FEES. — Debtors 10s. 6d.—Felons 3s. 4d.

WHEN a surgeon is wanted, he is ordered by the mayor, and paid by the liberty. There are four good rooms for debtors in the keeper's house, and two cells for felons.

Allowance to Debtors--none.—To felons 6d a day.

THE

THE court-yard in front of the prison is open and airy, being eighty yards by fifty: Felons have not the privilege of walking in it, the wall which encloses it being only six feet high.

THE dean and chapter have also a prison, and hold a court of pleas here, called the canon fee court, on the Tuesday in every third week, for the recovery of debts and the trial of civil causes arising within their manor, which extends over some parts of the town, and likewise includes the townships of Aismunderby with Bondgate, Skelton, Markington with Wallerthwaite, and Nunwick with Howgrave. Osborne Markham Esq; is judge and learned steward of this court; Mr. P. Taylor chapter clerk.

GAOLER'S SALARY—Twenty Guineas.

FEES —Debtors 5s. 4d.—Criminals 6d.

Allowance to debtors,--none. — To criminals 6d a day, which the gaoler receives, and also their earnings, for which he maintains them.

THIS is not only a gaol for the court, but a house of correction for the liberty of Ripon. There are three upper rooms for debtors, and two cells on the ground floor for felons. A good garden in which debtors are allowed to walk.

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS were originally designed for the relief and entertainment of travellers, particularly pilgrims, and were generally built by the way-side. Near this town are three of very ancient foundation *viz.* the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, of St. John and St. Ann; a fourth was founded by Mr. Zacharias Jepson, *Anno* 1672; of each of these we will give a distinct account.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN

Is in Stammergate, and was founded and endowed by Thurstan, archbishop of York, in the time of Henry the first; Leprosy being then prevalent in this country; this hospital was at its institution under the government of sisters, assisted by a chaplain, and appropriated for the relief of persons afflicted with this loathsome disease, and to prevent the contagion from reaching the inhabitants of the town, this building was erected about two furlongs from it. But when leprosy became less frequent, it was converted to the use of sisters and brethren,

thren, under the governance of a master, who was bound to relieve distressed clergy and the poor.

IN process of time the original institution was materially injured by some of its masters, and particularly by Nicholas de Molyns, who was accused of having converted to his own private use, a great part of the revenues, which were designed by the founder for pious and charitable uses. This abuse became so enormous that in the tenth year of the reign of Edward the second, a commission was issued for enquiring into the state of the hospital, when an inquisition was taken on the Lord's-day in the octaves of the blessed virgin Mary, at Ribston, before the king's escheator, on this side the Trent, by virtue of the king's writ, and on the oath of jurors who say, that in the hospital of the blessed Mary Magdalen mentioned in the said writ, there ought to be daily for ever, according to the form of the foundation of the same hospital, two chaplains to celebrate divine service, from which the chantry of one chaplain, during the whole time that Nicholas de Molyns was master, had been by him withdrawn. Likewise in respect to hospitalities, they say, that if strangers, or begging clergy, or other indigent, by chance came to the said hospital, or wayfaring men, they should in the same

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hospital

hospital have one night's lodging and entertainment, that is, victuals and a bed ; so that they might go on their way in the morning. Whereas no one had relief, victuals, or a bed, but went away empty. As to alms giving, they say, that one loaf of bread of the value of a farthing, with a quarter of corn, of five shillings value ; and one herring, (halec) ought, on the day of the blessed Mary Magdalen, yearly for ever, to be distributed to every poor brother coming to the said hospital, whereas for the whole time of the said Nicholas, this alms had been withheld, but instead thereof, he gave to the poor coming on the said day of Magdalen, one sack of beans or coarse meal, but the greater part of the poor obtained nothing ; they say also, that the lesser charities, which ought to flow from such a kind of hospital, and especially from this, have not been distributed by reason of his absence, because he seldom resided there, and that, when he did reside, all these by the said Niclolas de Molyns, master, during the whole of his time had been withdrawn and annihilated. What was the issue of this enquiry does not appear. *Dugdale, vol. 3, page 89.*

THE endowments of this hospital, in addition to what was given by the founder, were considerably

ably increased by other pious donations, as may be seen from the following inquisition taken in the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward the third, by virtue of a writ from the king When the jurors found that an archbishop of York, whose name they knew not, founded the said hospital, and that the archbishop of York for the time being, and the king on a vacancy of the archiepiscopal see, are patrons thereof, and that the archbishop, the founder of the said hospital, gave to it one plot of ground, and a wood at Ripon, which was called Dunscewith, inclosed with trenches, upon which the aforesaid hospital is built, and was then worth by the year one hundred shillings, and that he also gave to the same hospital, one cart-load (carectatam) or two cart-loads (carectatas) of the wood of Northscogh, for fuel, to be procured every week, and pasture in the park of Northscogh for eight oxen, ten cows, one bull, and five swine with their young, but of the value of the said pasture they say nothing.

THEY likewise found that the same hospital was endowed by the said archbishop, with the right of reaping from every carucate of arable land in Ripscire, one trace of every kind of corn, and was worth by the year twenty shillings, all which were at the first bestowed on sisters living religiously in
the

the said hospital, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the same hospital, and to maintain all leprous persons born in Ripscire, coming to the said hospital, and to provide for every leprous person one garment, called a frock, and two pair of shoes every year, and one loaf of bread every day, sufficient for the maintenance of one man, half a flagon of beer, one (nocium) of flesh on a flesh day, and three herrings on every fish day. And afterwards, for the augmentation of the said alms, there were given by divers persons to the said hospital, twenty-four acres of land in the open fields of Ripon, which were worth, by the year, thirty-five shillings, and an annual rent of six marks in the towns of Ripon and Newby. Also that the third part of the village of Ilkton, with its appurtenances, was given to the said hospital, to find a chaplain to celebrate there for the soul of William de Hemelyn, which part was worth by the year four pounds: Also that the manor of Mullewaithe with its appurtenances, was appropriated to the said hospital, which was worth by the year twelve marks: Also they say that before the chapel of the said hospital was dedicated, they did not know whether the burial of men, dying in the said hospital, had, or had not been used without

out leave of the chapter of Ripon, but since its dedication this privilege had always been used without the consent of the said chapter: Also they say that John de Waryner gave to the same hospital, in the time of the then lord the king, the manor of Studley-Roger, to find two chaplains to celebrate in the same hospital, during his life, and after his death, three chaplains, but the said hospital was charged to the said John in twelve marks yearly during his life: Also they say that the master of the said hospital, for the time being, doth not pay tythe of the flat nor of the wood of Dunscewith. *Dugdale, vol. 2, page 380.*

By a charter without date, Matilda, daughter of Robert son of Godic, gave to Richard son of Hueldi de Skelton, two ox gangs of land in the territory of Skelton, with one toft and appurtenances in the same town, paying therefore yearly to Matilda daughter of Richard son of Walter twelvenpence, and to the hospital of the blessed Mary Magdalen, of Ripon two shillings yearly, to wit, one moiety at pentecost, and the other moiety at the feast of St. Martin.

ECTON in his Thesaurus says this hospital is charged in the king's books twenty-four pounds and sevenpence halfpenny, tenths two pounds and eight

eightpence three farthings per annum, but is exempt by Statute of Elizabeth from the payment of first fruits and tenths. This hospital consists of a range of building, divided into six separate dwellings and is now inhabited by six poor women (widows) who have their situation, together with the yearly allowance of three pounds each for life, together with the rent of the field adjoining to the hospital. The chapel is on the east side of the road. The hospital was rebuilt by Doctor Hooke, and has the following inscription over the door.

ÆDES HASCE RVITVRAS
 A SOLO RESTITVIT
 R. HOOKE S. T. P. HOSPIT:
 S: MAR MAGDAL MAGISTER
 ET ECCLESIAE COLL: RIPON
 PREBENDARIVS A. D. 1674
 HOSPITII PATRONUS REVERS:
 DOM: ARCHIEP: EBORAC:

DIVINE service is still performed in the chapel on the Sunday after the twenty-second of July, and on the feasts of St. John and St. Thomas.

THE mastership of it is in the gift of the archbishop of York; to which, the dean of Ripon for the time being, has of late years been appointed.

MASTERS.

MASTERS.

Nicholas de Molyms, was master of this hospital in the tenth year of Edward the second.

Nicholas Clark sub-dean of York, was master in 1440.

Moses Fowler, dean, was master in 1586.

John Favour L L. D. sub-dean and vicar of Hallifax, was master in 1608.

Robert Cook was master in 1624: resigned.

Richard Hooke D.D. prebendary of Ripon, rebuilt the hospital, and was master in 1674.

THE deans, Wyvill, Dering, Wanley, and Waddilove, have held this mastership with the deanery.

MRS. WILSON, widow of Mr. Alderman Wilson, left by will, ten pounds, and directed that the interest of it should be distributed annually at christmas by the master.



THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST,

Is in Bondgate and was founded by one of the archbishops of York, early in the reign of king John; but for what number of poor, does not now appear. The building is small, and at present appropriated to the habitation of two poor sisters who have each an annual allowance of one pound seven shillings and sixpence. Near the hospital is a chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist, in which it is said divine service was usually celebrated every Sunday until the year 1722. In it was a chantry, supposed to be founded by John Sherwood who founded a chantry in Ripon church, and is said to be buried here, near the steps to the altar, under an old uninscribed gravestone. The archbishop of York is patron of this hospital which is styled the hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Bondgate, in the parish of Ripon.

Valuation in the king's books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
"St. Joh. Bapt. juxta Rypon Hosp. 010 14 04½"			
Tenths	I	I	5¼
			From

From first fruits and tenths, this hospital is exempt by Statute of Elizabeth.

MASTERS.

1604 Christopher Lyndall,

1624 George Procter

1625 John Bramhall

1660 John Wilkins, dean,

1672 Richard Hooke

THE deans Wyvill, Dering, Wanley, and Waddilove, have held this mastership with the deanery.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. ANN,

In Agnesgate, sometimes called '*Maison de Dieu*,' was founded, as is supposed, by some of the Nevills in the reign of Edward the fourth; and the arms of that family found there, may be presumed to afford some reason for the supposition. On the outside of the building are the arms of Sir Solomon Swale, with initial letters and a date, "S. S. 1654."

THE mayor and corporation are masters of it.

THE revenues of this hospital arise from land near Ripon, and are applied to the relief of eight poor women, who have each a residence and an allowance of three pounds fifteen shillings per annum.

JEPSON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital is situated in Low-Skellgate, and was founded and endowed in the year 1672, by Zacharias Jepson of the city of York, apothecary, a native of this town, who, by will, dated the ninth day of March *A. D.* 1672, gave his house in Skellgate to feoffees therein named, in trust, to be made into a convenient hospital, such as the feoffees, or four of them should think fit, at the expence of his executrix, not exceeding one hundred pounds, for twenty orphan boys, or very poor tradesmen's sons, born in Ripon, who are by the said will to be admitted at the age of seven years, and are to be elected by the feoffees or four of them, twice in the year, viz. on the Tuesday next after Lady day, and Michaelmas-day, in the most convenient chamber of the said hospital; and twenty shillings are allowed for a dinner on each feoffee day. If the master of the free school in Ripon, should judge any two of the boys, who have been four years and upwards in the said hospital, fit to be sent to Cambridge, they are to continue in the said hospital 'till they be sixteen years and a half old, and then to have twenty pounds a year allowed,

allowed, for seven years, to support them at that university; and if one or both of the said boys should, during any part of that time, discontinue from the said University, then his or their twenty pounds are to cease, and others being qualified as aforesaid are to be elected in his or their places, the next half year's day, and to enjoy the like sum, from time to time, for ever. And the master of the said school is to have forty shillings for every boy so elected and admitted into the said University. That the usher of the said free school, being a bachelor of arts, and elected by the said feoffees or four of them in the chamber aforesaid, paying the rents, observing the customs due to the lord of the manor, and performing the injunctions by him enjoined, shall be master of the said dwelling or hospital, and his successors for ever. The master to provide every boy with a blue coat lined with yellow, a blue cap, breeches, and doublet, blue stockings, shoes, shirts, and bands; their coats must be of good blue cloth, and only faced with yellow, such as the said feoffees or four of them should think fit: they are likewise to have breakfasts, dinners, and suppers of good and wholesome meat, and convenient lodging in the said hospital; together with washing and all other conveniencies;

for which he shall be allowed the annual sum of six pounds each. The said master is to have ten pounds a year for his care in teaching the said boys, and a poor tradesman's widow is to have three pounds a year and a gown for washing their linen, and mending their clothes.

He gave by the said will the sum of three thousand pounds to the said feoffees, in trust, to buy freehold land, the rents of which should be by them applied as before directed; and if the annual rents amount to more than before given, then every boy, having been above four years and a half in the hospital, and his years of fifteen and a half being expired, is by the said will to have five pounds to bind him an apprentice to a trade in Ripon, and not elsewhere, which sum must be paid to his master six months after he shall have been bound, or to have more or less as the income shall afford, at the discretion of the feoffees or four of them. The mayor of Ripon for the time being, George Aislabie of Studley-Hall, Esq: and the heirs male of his body for ever. The dean or sub-dean, which ever of them shall be resident in Ripon on the days of election, the two senior aldermen, the master of the free school, the senior four-and-twentieth man, and the constable of Skellgate for the time being,
are

are appointed feoffees; the mayor (who is to have the casting vote,) the senior alderman and the master of the free school, to be always three of them, which three, are empowered by the said will to buy lands for the use of the said hospital.

HE gave his other house (which was his father's) adjoining the hospital, to his brother Matthias Jepson for his life, and then to his sister Elizabeth Nelson and her heirs, on paying the sum of forty shillings a year for ever to the said feoffees in trust, for the use of the said hospital. But the testator, at the time of his death in the year 1672, being a free man of the city of York, and married, his widow, (notwithstanding his will) became by the custom of that city, entitled to a reasonable part and proportion of his personal estate, and she claiming the same, his trustees for the said charity recovered only two thousand pounds of the above legacy, which they afterwards laid out in purchase of lands and fee farm rents, *viz.*

l. s. d.

Land within the townships of Ripon
and Littlethorpe, now occupied by the
master, the Reverend Isaac Godmond,
at the rent of - - - - -

12 0 0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A fee farm rent - - - - -	70	2	7
Ditto - - - - -	70	2	7
	<hr/>		
	£.	152	5 2

THE fee farm rents are a kind of property which admits of no advance, and it has been found necessary to reduce the number of boys from twenty to twelve. It is remarkable that no charitable addition has been made to this hospital since its first foundation.

Six boys have been sent to Cambridge and one to Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE.

- 1682 *March* 28, Jefferey, son of Anthony Burton
 1682 *September* 20, John, son of James Simpson
 1692 *March* 29, George, son of Richard Sweeting
 1700 *March* 26, Robert, son of John Durham
 1706 *March*, John, son of George Batchelor
 1726 *March*, Richard, son of Henry Sweeting.

OXFORD.

- 1718 *April*, Francis, son of Francis Walbran.

OVER

OVER the door of the hospital is the following inscription.

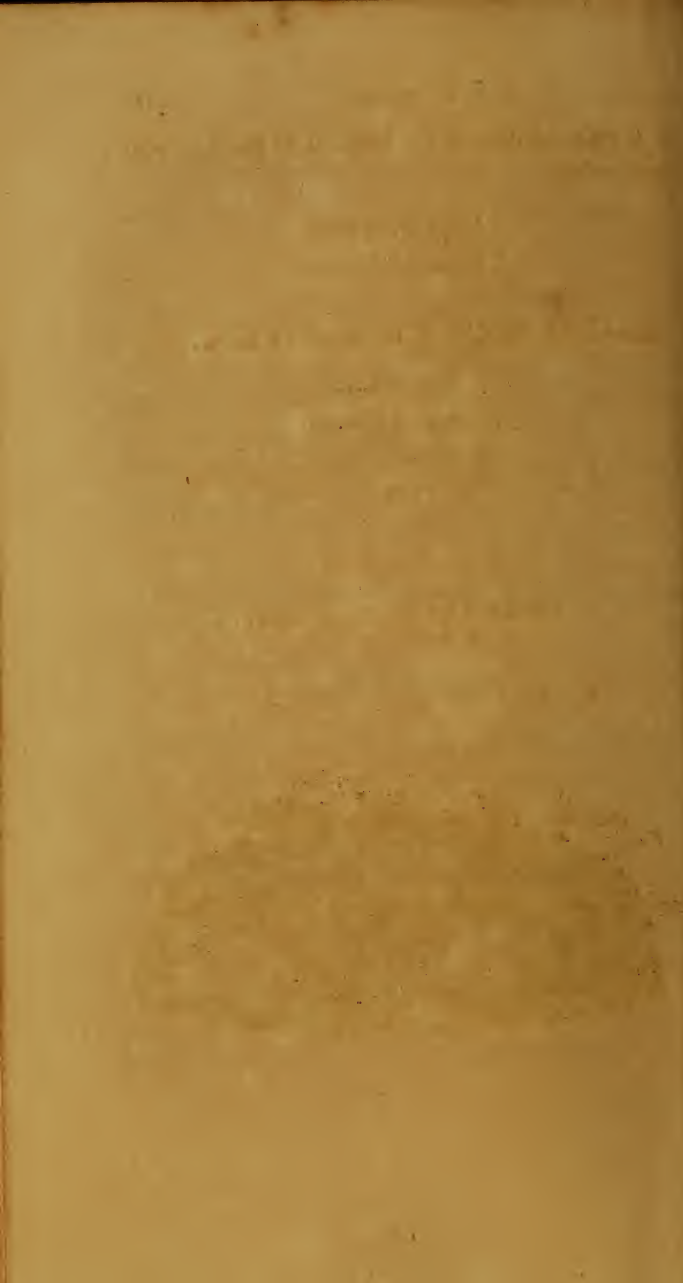
Stips Pauperum
Thesaurus Divitum

OVER the door of the master's house,

Merita mea
Miseratio Domini
Zacharias Jepson
1672.

END OF THE SECOND PART.





THE
HISTORY OF RIPON,

Part the Third,

containing a descriptive account of

FOUNTAINS' ABBEY, STUDLEY,

HACKFALL, NEWBY,

And other PLACES in the NEIGHBOURHOOD.



Engraved for Earnes History of Ripon.



Drawn by Miss Williamson.

Engraved by Colliard & Baker

FOUNTAINS ABBEY FROM THE WEST.



FOUNTAINS' - ABBEY.



THIS celebrated abbey was for monks of the Cistercian order, and may be conjectured to have taken the name of Fcuntains' from Fontaines in Burgundy, the birth place of St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux. It owed its origin to the piety of some monks from the benedictine monastery of St. Mary in York. Before the circumstances attending its foundation are related, it may be requisite to premise a few remarks on the cistercian order, and of St. Bernard, their saint and patron.

IN the first place, the regular benedictine abbey of St. Mary in York was founded by Alan earl of Richmond *A. D.* 1088. Several churches in Richmondshire being of course attached to it by him

or his successors. In the beginning of the next century rose the distinguished race of cistercian monks; a reformed part of the benedictines.

A. D. 1098. ROBERT, abbot of Molesme in Burgundy, withdrew to Citeaux or Cisteaux (Cistercium) a desert place in the diocese of Challons, five leagues from the city of Dijon in that province, and founded there the first abbey of cistercian monks. *

St. Bernard was born (says Du Pin cent xii. ch. vii.) in *A. D.* 1091, at Fontaines, a town of Burgundy, of which his father Tescelin was lord. Patria Burgundus, ortu nobilis, in Fontanensi castro, juxta Divionem natus anno 1091. In *A. D.*

1113

* It is observable, that all the monasteries of the cistercians were in the same manner founded in desert and solitary places. Of which the five or six cistercian abbies in Yorkshire, Rivaux, Fountains', Byland, Kirkstal, Roche abbey, and Jervaux, afford very beautiful and striking examples. Another peculiar distinction highly to the credit of this order, is, that they were more anxious to promote the elegant construction of their fabrics, than the increase of their revenues. And this also is strikingly exemplified in this county. The revenues of Fountains were indeed ample; but those attached to the beautiful structures of Rivaux or Kirkstal, or to any other of the abbies above mentioned, amounted not at the dissolution to more than three hundred pounds per annum.

1113 he, with thirty of his companions, took the monastic habit in the abbey of Citeaux; Stephen Harding, an englishman, being at that time the abbot. Two years after this event, he was sent to found, or to regulate an abbey of cistercians (lately established) at Clairvaux in the diocese of Langres in Champagne, on the river Aube near its source; where he fixed, and became as it were the head of the cistercians, called from him also Bernardines; left at his decease seven hundred monks in his abbey of Clairvaux; and saw one hundred and sixty monasteries planted under his auspices, in different parts of Europe. Of the superior influence which he possessed over kings, popes, and councils, see Mosheim cent xii. ch. ii. § xvi.

IN *A. D.* 1131 Walter d'Essec, a baron of very high rank and ample possessions introduced the cistercians into the north of England, by founding the abbey of Rivaux near Helmsley, which he peopled with monks from Clairvaux. The next year *A. D.* 1132, ten or twelve monks separated from St Mary's at York, embraced the rule of cistercians and established themselves at Fountains'. The monks coming off from an old benedictine abbey, might be desirous to shew, by assuming the

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name

name of Fontanensis, de Fontibus, Fountains' or Fountaines, that their monastery was fully cistercian or bernardine; and that they were under Saint Bernard's guidance, a circumstance that would give them high repute in that age.

AT the same time it should be mentioned, that whilst these pages were preparing for the press, the history of Craven has been published; in which the learned author has obliged the public with a derivation of the name of the abbey of Fountains', that much deserves their attention.

HE acquaints us, in an explanation of Spencer's celebrated distich (Fairy Queen, B. iv. c. xi. st. 37) on six rivers of the north.

" Still Are, swift Wharf, with Oze the most of might,
 " High Swale, unquiet Nydd, and troublous Skell,"

THAT the derivation of the Are and Wharf are fixed by Camden,—the Are,—like the french *Saône* or Arar (described by Cæsar to flow incredibili lenitate) being from the Celtic, Ara, mild or tranquil; and the Wharf, Sax. Guerf, from the british, Guer, swift or rapid; that Ure and Ouse are the same word, signifying water; that Skell is simply a fountain; that Swale is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Swalan*, torrere, a flame, from its rapidity,
 thus

thus the latin torrens; and that Nidd, originally Nidur, hence Nidderdale, is from the danish Nidur, Susurrus, a murmuring stream. *History of Craven*, page 16.

So again, page 178, mentioning Skellands he observes, that like many places in Craven, as Skeldhow, Thruskell, &c. it is named from the saxon, Skel, a fountain.

HE has afterwards, page 189, this passage.

“ THE word Fountains has never been accounted for. No remarkable springs break out upon the spot, which can have given origin to the appellation. But the first name assigned to this house was the abbey of Skeldale; and the meaning of Skell not being then entirely obsolete, the monks, who always wrote in latin, translated it de Fontibus; afterwards the original name was forgotten, and the word Fontes was re-translated, for popular use, Fountains.”

SUCH is the ingenious conjecture of the author of the history of Craven; which is here submitted with the preceding one to the judgment and consideration of the reader.

NOTE, Camden, speaking of the castle of Hilderskill near Sheriff-Hutton, north-riding Com: Ebor: writes it Hinderskell; observes that it was

built by the barons de Greystock, and adds "*aliis a fontium ebullientium multitudine, Hundredskell, dictum. Cam. Brit. Edit. Lat. 1607, page 589.*"

"HINDERSKELL castle, built by the barons Greystoke, and called by some, from the number of springs, Hundred-Skell." *Gough's Britannia vol. 3. page 20.*

THE ruins of this once famed monastery cannot fail to attract the attention of every one who has an opportunity of visiting them, and even strike the mind with reverential awe. They are, perhaps, more perfect and retain more evident marks of the original structure than those of any other such edifice in England. Some idea of the former splendour and magnificence of Fountains' abbey, may be formed from the account which we will now give.

THE monks of the cistercian abbey at Rievaulx were so famed for the sanctity of their lives, and their strict observance of the cistercian discipline, that Richard the prior, the sub-prior, and other religious of the abbey of St. Mary at York, were resolutely determined to leave their monastery
and

and adopt that order: But this was opposed by Galfrid their abbot, who held it a reflection on his government. They therefore preferred a complaint against him to Thurstan, archbishop of York, requesting him to visit their monastery, and assist them in their separation. A day was appointed for the purpose, (October 6, 1132) when the abbot and a vast concourse of monks assembled from different parts of the country, and opposed the entrance of the archbishop and his attendants, in consequence of which, he interdicted both the church and the monks. After which Richard the prior, the sub prior, and eleven monks, withdrew themselves to the archbishop's house, where they remained some time; here they were joined by Robert, a monk from Whitby abbey.

THE archbishop being at Ripon the succeeding Christmas, assigned to them certain lands about three miles west of that place, in the patrimony of St. Peter, whereon to erect a cistercian monastery. The place was called Skell-dale, from the river which runs through it, and is represented to have been at that time, more suited to the retreat of wild beasts, than the reception of man; no marks of cultivation were to be found near it, and its surface was wholly covered with stone and wood.

“ A

“ A barren and detested vale it was.

“ The trees, tho’ summer, yet forlorn and lean,

“ O’ercome with moss, and baleful misselto. ”

To this gift he afterwards added the village of Sutton. Richard, the prior of St. Mary’s, was elected their abbot; with him they retired to this desert in the depth of winter, without any previously formed shelter or provision, relying on the watchful attention of providence, and the beneficence of those piously disposed.

THEY took up their abode under the shade of a large elm tree,

“ ——— Whose boughs were moss’d with age,

“ And high top bald with dry antiquity ; ”

that stood in the midst of the vale ; the branches of which being thatched with straw, afforded them some shelter, under it they ate, slept, and prayed ; the archbishop occasionally furnished them with bread, and the adjacent stream with drink. During the day, some endeavoured to clear and cultivate a small piece of ground for a garden, whilst others were employed in forming, with wattles, a little oratory, and in erecting cells and offices. It is supposed,

supposed, that they soon changed their elm, for a shelter of seven yew trees growing on the south side of the abbey, all yet (1806) standing, except the largest, which was blown down some years ago. They are of immense bulk, the trunk of one of them being, at three feet from the ground, twenty-six feet and six inches in circumference, and are so near each other as to form an excellent cover nearly equal to that of a thatched roof. "Under these trees," says Doctor Burton* "we are told by tradition, the monks resided 'till they built their monastery which seems to me to be probable, if we consider how little a yew tree increases in a year, and to what an amazing bulk these are grown. And as the hill side was covered with wood, which is now almost cut down, except these trees, it seems as if they were left standing, to perpetuate the memory of the monks habitation there, during the first winter of their residence."

THE winter being ended, they dispatched a messenger to St. Bernard at Clairvaux, with letters testifying their determination to pursue the rigid order followed by cistercian monks; to enable them

10

* Monas. Ebor. p. 141.

to effect their purpose, St. Bernard sent back with their messenger, Geoffry, a monk of his monastery, who instructed them in the cistercian discipline. About this time their number was increased by the addition of ten priests and laymen, which added so much to the difficulty of their subsistence; that we are told,* they were obliged to eat the leaves of trees and such wild herbs as the desert afforded, boiled up with a little salt.

IN their greatest distress, a cart load of bread was sent them by Eustace Fitz-John, owner of Knaresborough castle. For the two succeeding years they laboured under very great hardships, when Hugh, dean of York, in a severe illness ordered himself and his possessions to be carried to the monastery of Fountains'. This donation was quickly followed by others; Serlo and Tosti, two canons of York, gave up themselves and their wealth to it. Soon after which, its possessions were much increased by the donation of Serlo de Pembroke, who gave the village of Cayton; and the benefactions of Robert de Sartis, a knight, and Rajalinda his wife, who gave the town of Harleshows and its adjacent fields, with the forest of Warkesale;

* Monas. Ebor.—Gro. Antiq.

Warkesale; and to these was added the grange of Aldeburgh with its appurtenances.

WILLIAM archbishop of York being deposed about the year 1140, the soldiers who favoured him, having endeavoured without success to find Henry Murdock, the abbot, [whom they considered as principally accessory to that event,] in revenge set fire to the monastery, which, with half of the oratory was consumed.

THE monastery was refounded about the year 1143, and the foundations of the church were laid, and some pillars raised by the abbot John de Ebor. 1204. John de Pherd, their next abbot, carried on the work with great expedition, which was finished by John de Cancia, who instituted nine altars therein, added the painted pavement, the new cloisters, the infirmary, and a house for the entertainment of the poor, and died in the thirty-first year of Henry the third, *A. D.* 1245.

DURING the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the characters of the cistercian monks were compounded of real christianity, of superstition, and fanaticism. They were bred in the school of St. Bernard, and until they were corrupted by wealth and indolence, certainly retained much of that evangelical spirit which their master had imbibed
from

from St. Augustine. — of their superstition it will be needless to speak, — of their fanaticism there can be no doubt. *See Mon: Ang: vol. 1, p. 750 and 795.*

A. D. 1204. JOHN de Romaine archbishop of York, certified to the visitors of the cistercian order sent from Clairvaux, the extreme poverty of these monks; whether this arose from the expences of their building, or from other extravagances is not sufficiently clear; probably it was owing to both circumstances.

THEY suffered much by the depredations of the scots, who at that time pervading the north of England, destroyed the produce of their lands, and burnt many of their houses. This occasioned king Edward the second, to remit them their taxes, and in the thirteenth year of his reign he granted them a free exemption. By an inquisition taken *A. D.* 1363, it was found, that divers of their granges were so ruinous that they could not be repaired.

THIS was not of long continuance. The monks of Fountains were in such repute for their sanctity as to claim the attention of the first men in the realm, and many of the great northern barons, with immense donations, purchased here a sepulture. Amongst these was the most ancient and noble family of Percy. Two of the most illustrious of whom,

whom, although the monasteries of Whitby, Sallay,* and Handal, had been founded by their family, were here interred. Lord Richard de Percy, one of those barons who were chiefly accessory to the obtaining of the great charter from king John, and who was appointed one of the twenty guardians to see to the due observance of it, is expressly said to have been buried in the wall of Fountains' abbey.‡ And lord Richard's great nephew, lord Henry de Percy, who held a principal command under Edward the first in his wars in Scotland, and was made governor of Galway and Aire in 1296, and invested by that king with the earldom of Carrick, forfeited by Robert Bruce, was brought into Yorkshire for sepulture and buried at Fountains' abbey before the high altar, *A. D.* 1315. This last mentioned nobleman, lord Henry de Percy, had great and numerous grants assigned to him in Northumberland, which brought the Percies connected with that county, of which his great grandson was first earl.

“ THE lake of Malhamwater was given by William de Percy, (the founder of the abbey of Sallay);

R

about

* Sallay abbey in Craven, belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Grantham.

‡ Grose's Antiq. Tit. Fountains abbey.

about the beginning of the reign of Stephen, and though at the distance of near thirty miles, the inexhaustable store of excellent trout and perch with which this lake has always abounded, must, at one season of the year, have converted the fasts of that house into the most delicious of all repasts. ”

“ THE original grant of this lake is to be found in Dodsworth's M S S. and a confirmation of it in the Townley M S S. *Anno 1175.*† ”

THE Percies were considered as hereditary benefactors and patrons of this foundation, and were applied to when an emergency made it necessary, as appears by the following letter, written in the reign of Henry the eighth, on a complaint from the monks against their abbot. It was written by Henry Percy, sixth earl of Northumberland, to Thomas Arundel Esq; one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to the lord legate Wolsey.

“ MINE entirely wel beloved and assured frend
in right harty maner I signifye unto you that ther
is credable informacion maid unto me upon the
sute and behalf of the convent and bretherne of the
monestary of Fountaine in the county of Yorke
that the abbot there doith not indeavour hymself
lyke

† Hist: of Craven, art: Fountains' abbey.

lyke a discrete father towards the said convent and the profet of the hous but haith against the same as well solde and wastyd the great parte or all theyre store in Cataill as alsoo theyre wooddis in dyverse contries beying in lyke manner as I am informed in his owne conversation after such sorte as the quyet of the said hous which shoulde depende anenst theyme is moch tedews and uncharitable | whereby the service of Godd shuld not be maynteyned like to the ancient custome there | And for that mine ancestors and I are benefactours to the said monestary | the informacion was more inforced to be maid upon me at this my beying here to the intent uppon the premises I might cause advertesement to be maid unto my singuler good lord legate that his grace wd ponder the premises by his power and auctorite of commission to some discrete fathers in that countrey of religious howses | thereby to authoryse theyme that if matter of depriuvacyon may be founde to have the same in execution with a free election to be grountyd by his grace to the said convent before the said religious persons commissioners | And the said convent havying especiall respect to the great comoditie and profet that may insewe upon the same, and the better maynteinment of Goddis service | And perceyving in the

R 2 contrary

following letter was transmitted by Layton, one of the visitors.

To obtain the visitation, the monks of this abbey paid a fine of one hundred marks.

“ PLEASE your worship to understand that the abbot of Fountayns hath so greatly dilapidate his house, wasted ye woods, notoriously keeping six whores, and six days before our coming he committed theft and sacrilege confessing the same; for at midnight he caused his chapleyn to stele the keys of the sexton and took out a jewel, a cross of gold with stones, one Warren a goldsmyth of the chepe was with him in his chambre at the hour, and there they stole out a great emerode with a rubye, the sayde Warren made the abbot believe the rubye was a garnet, and so for that he paid nothing, for the emerode but £20. He sold him also plate without weight or ounces.

yours &c.

Subscribed

R. LAYTON.

From Richmont (in Com. ebor.)

the 29th. Jan.

THIS abbot's name was Thirske; he was accused of theft and sacrilege, and of wasting the wood, cattle,

cattle, and profits belonging to the house. He was expelled, and afterwards hanged at Tyburn.

He was succeeded by Marmaduke Bradley, who had been suffragan bishop of Hull, and chaplain to the king. He surrendered the whole profits of the monastery, November the 26th. 1540. The building when complete, is said to have covered ten acres of ground.

GRANTS AND CONFIRMATIONS OF PRIVILEGES TO THE ABBEY OF FOUNTAINS*

THE monks of this abbey enjoyed the same privileges with others of the cistercian order in being exempt from payment of tythes of all such ground as they kept in their own hands, or occupied at their own expence, which was very extensive; we are told by Doctor Whitaker that “the possessions of this wealthy house stretched from the foot of Pennigent to the boundaries of Saint Wilfrid of Ripon, without interruption. Fountains’ fell still retains the name of its ancient possessors; all the high pastures from thence to Kilnsey were
ranged

* Monas: Ebor: 147.

ranged by their flocks and herds: Kilnsey and Conistone were their property, the commons of the latter joined upon Netherdale, and all this valley (tota Netherdale are the sweeping words of Mowbray's charter) had been early bestowed upon them down to Brimham, which touched upon the immediate demesnes of the house.

THE lands in Craven contained in a ring fence, upon a very moderate computation, one hundred square miles, or sixty four thousand acres.

KILNSEY was the place to which the immense flocks of the abbey were driven from the surrounding hills for their annual sheep-shearing, a scene of primitive festivity. From the name of the chapel-house there, it seems probable that the monks either had a small cell, or a grange with a chapel annexed, (in a picturesque and interesting situation) where an excellent house was built by the late John Tennant Esq; whose ancestor, Jeffrey Tennant of Bordeley, purchased the estate from the Gresham family, the grantees of Fountains' abbey, in the fourteenth of Elizabeth."

"AT Kilnsey, as the most accessible part of their domains, courts were kept for all the Craven manors belonging to Fountains' abbey, (except Litton and Longstrother, which last were holden at Litton)

The

The walls of their court house were remaining at Kilnsey, in the forty-first of Elizabeth, when it was remembered that a pasture had been assigned for the horses of all the Jurors and Homagers in summer, and hay in winter, at the expence of the house." *See Hist: of Craven p. 385-6.*

POPE Innocent the fourth, (who was elected *A. D.* 1241) on the 6th. kal, Feb. (27th. January) in the first year of his pontificate, confirmed to this abbot and convent, the former exemption from payment of tythes; also further granted to them the exemption from paying tythes of wool, lamb, and milk, in whatsoever parish their sheep might be fed. And

POPE Alex. the fourth (elected *A. D.* 1254) upon the demise of Innocent IV, by his bull, dated *pridie Id. Aug.* (12 August) in the fourth year of his pontificate; at the request of cardinal J. Titul. St. Lawrence, in Lucina, granted that such lands, whether cultivated or uncultivated, as had not paid tythes, although afterwards they should be let to others to cultivate, should yet be exempt from payment of tythes.

POPE Boniface the ninth, in the eighth year of his pontificate, exempted those religious of the cistercian order from payment of tythes, for such
lands

lands belonging to them, as were let to others. This exemption, in the twelfth year of his pontificate he further confirmed, but king Henry IV. would not suffer them to enjoy it, as appears by his order dated 24th. May, in the first year of his reign, upon a complaint of the prebends &c. of St. Wilfrid's church at Ripon.

KING Henry I. granted that the monks of Fountains, their horses, men, and effects should be exempt from payment of tolls, for passage and pontage, and be duty free wheresoever they went by land or by water, and especially to and from Boroughbridge.

KING Stephen confirmed all the grants made to them by Thurstan, archbishop of York, Henry his successor, Alan, earl of Britain, and others, and exempted their lands from all service.

HENRY II. by his letters patent, confirmed their possessions to them, with sac, soc, team, and infangtheof; and exempted them from themanelith, and danegeld, and of assize, and of aid of county or hundred.

RICHARD I. confirmed his father's (king Henry II.) grants, together with those of their possessions therein specified, by letters patent, dated the 16th of September, in the first year of his reign, *A. D.*

1189, and these were renewed again on the ninth of November, in the tenth year of his reign.

HENRY III. also confirmed the same at York, on the 23d. of February.

KING Edward I. on the eighteenth of September, in the eighth year of his reign, *A. D.* 1280, granted to them free warren in their demesnes in Morkar, Somewith, Aldeburgh, Sleningford, and Sutton, provided those lands were not in the king's forests. And by other letters patent, dated sixteenth October, in the twentieth year of his reign, he confirmed to them free warren in their demesnes in Baldersby, Marton-super-Moram, Thorpe-sub-Bosco, Kilnsey in Craven, Bordeley in Craven, and Bradeley.

KING Richard the II. by letters patent, dated ninth of November, in the tenth year of his reign, *A. D.* 1387. confirmed to them all their possessions as specified in the charter, granting unto them sac, soc, toll, team, and infangenetheof, with the courts of all their tenants, and the cognizance of all transgressions on their lands, with the assize of bread and ale; and the nomination or removal of their own bailiffs and servants, with all fines and forfeitures within the said premises; likewise the same liberties which the church of St. Peter's at York,

York, enjoyed. He also exempted them from assize of the county, riding, and wapentake, from danegeld, aids, scutage, pontage, pedage, carriage, tolls for repairing castles, clearing fosses, stallage, and taillage; forbidding every man from arresting any person within their premises, without the abbot and convent's licence.

KING Henry VI. by the consent of the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament, confirmed the above said privileges in the first year of his reign, *A. D.* 1422.

THURSTAN archbishop of York, the founder, who sat from *A. D.* 1114, to fifteenth January *A. D.* 1143, gave to them part of his wood de Herleso, with the land near the wood, which Wallef, son of Archil, the archbishop's man gave to them.

HENRY Murdoc, his immediate successor, (who sat from *A. D.* 1147 to 1153) confirmed what Thurstan and others had given, viz. the church of Fountains' Sutton-grange, Herleso, the grange of Warth-sal, with other lands.

ROGER of Bishop-bridge, archbishop of York, (who sat from *A. D.* 1154 to *A. D.* 1181) confirmed the same, as did Robert dean, and the chapter of York.

FROM

FROM an official copy it appears that William Knight, archdeacon of Richmond, and others, by virtue of a commission, under the great seal of Henry the eighth, estimated the abbey of Fountains, its site, with the gardens, orchards, park, and inclosures, together with the mill, all in their own occupation, to be of the yearly value of twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence.

ITS revenues at the dissolution, amounted

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
According to Speed to	1073	0	7
—————Dugdale	998	6	8
—————Burton	1125	18	1½

THERE were lands in two hundred and forty lordships belonging to it.



DIMENSIONS

DIMENSIONS &c. OF THE RUIN.

THE GREAT TOWER

Is one hundred and sixty-six feet, six inches high, and twenty-four feet square. It is placed at the north end of the transept, and is probably, from the appearance of the windows, and angular ornamental buttresses, of which there are none attached to the church, of a somewhat later æra than the rest of the building, or of the time of Edward the third, when York minster was erected. It merits the attention of the spectator as very perfect and lofty, and of noble proportions; and as giving by its peculiar situation, an uncommon degree of picturesque dignity to every view of the ruin in which it is included.

IMMEDIATELY behind the altar is

THE SANCTUM SANCTORUM,

ONE hundred and thirty-two feet long, and thirty-six broad; where only the principal or heads of the order were admitted. Adjoining is

THE ALTAR.

WITHIN a few yards of the tessellated pavement of the altar lies a stone-coffin, in which, it is said,

lord Henry de Percy was buried, in the year 1315.

IN a chapel to the left, is a broken stone-figure, said to be of the earl of Mowbray in full armour, with the arms of Mowbray on his shield.

THE TRANSEPT

Is one hundred and eighty-six feet wide. At the top of the north corner window is the figure of an angel holding a scroll, with the date 1283.

THE NAVE

Or body of the church, presents a majestic specimen of the early gothic style of architecture of the time of Henry the third, being completed by abbot John de Cancia, who died *A. D.* 1245; whilst the eastern part of it exhibits instances of great lightness and elegance in the choir and columns of the sanctum, and especially in the magnificent arch of the great east window. If this superb and lofty arch has not been added since the date on the west window (1292) it is, perhaps the first example of one of that magnitude in the kingdom; and the whole church may be esteemed one of the purest models now extant, of the simple and majestic style of building which prevailed in the reign of Edward the first. The nave is sixty-five feet wide.

wide. — The whole length of the edifice from east to west is three hundred and fifty-one feet.

THE CLOISTER GARDEN

Is one hundred and twenty feet square and now planted with shrubs and evergreens.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE

Is eighty-four feet by forty-two; the rubbish within it was cleared away about the year 1791, when several tombstones of the abbots interred here were discovered* the floor has been a tessellated pavement of various designs, fragments of which still remain. The tombstones are much broken, and the inscriptions so defaced, that two only remain legible, *viz.*

Hic requiescit dominus Joannes X.

Abbas de Fontibus qui obiit VIII. DIE.

Decembris.

S 2

Hic

* For this discovery we are indebted to a very respectable antiquarian, Mr. John Martin, late of Ripon. After perusing the notes in Doctor Burton's *Monasticon*, wherein he mentions the places of interment of many of the abbots; he prevailed upon the head gardener at Studley, to suffer him to make the search, in which, being successful, he communicated the result, and the chapter-house was soon afterwards cleared of the rubbish,

Hic requiescit dominus Johannes XII, Abbas de
Fontibus.

THE SCRIPTORIUM

WAS over the chapter house, and of the same dimensions, it appears to have been supported by ten pillars of grey marble, the basements of which are now remaining.

THE KITCHEN

WHICH is divided, is very small when compared with the other apartments, and is remarkable for a curious arched fire-place.

THE REFECTORY

Is one hundred and eight feet by forty-five; with a gallery on one side, probably for disputations.

THE CLOISTERS

ARE three hundred feet long and forty-two feet wide; the roof is arched and supported by twenty-one stone pillars. Near to one end is a large stone basin, two yards in diameter. Over the cloisters is

THE DORMITORY,

OF the same dimensions. Under the steps leading to which is a PORTER'S LODGE.

A FEW yards distant are the ruins of the apartments occupied by the abbots.

OVER the principal WEST WINDOW, on the outside, is a thrush standing upon a tun, carved in stone, supposed to denote the name of the founder, with a scroll bearing the date 1292; the same hieroglyphic is placed over the window at the extremity of the south side. On each side of the tower are the following inscriptions, in large saxo-monastic characters.

EAST SIDE.

Soli deo Ihu. xto. honor et gloria. in secula seculorum.

WEST SIDE.

Agno. dei Ihu. xto. honor et gloria. in secula seculorum.

NORTH SIDE.

Et virtus et fortitudo deo nostro in secula seculorum,
Amen.

Soli deo honor et gloria. in secula seculorum.

SOUTH SIDE.

Soli deo honor et gloria. in secula seculorum, Amen.

ABBEOTS OF FOUNTAINS'.

<i>When created.</i>	<i>Abbots names.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
1132 1	RICHARD	Mort.
1139 2	RICHARD the 2d.	M.
1143 3	HENRY MURDOCH	Resig.
1146 4	MAURICIUS	R.
1146 5	THORALD	R.
	6 RICHARD the 3d.	Mort.
1170 7	ROBERT, abbot of Pipewell	M.
1179 8	WILLIAM	M.
1190 9	RALPH HAGETT	M.
1203 10	JOHN	M.
1209 11	JOHN PHERD	Resig.
1219 12	JOHN DE CANCIA (of Kent)	Mort.
1246 13	STEPHEN DE ESTON	M.
1252 14	WILLIAM DE ALLERTON	M.
1258 15	ADAM	M.
1259 16	ALEXANDER	M.
1265 17	REGINALD	M.
1274 18	PETER AILING	Depos.
1279 19	NICHOLAS	Mort.
1280 20	ADAM	M.
1284 21	HENRY DE OTELY	M.
1290 22	ROBERT BISHOPTON	M.
1311 23	WILLIAM RYGTON	M.
1316 24	WALTER COKEWALD	Resig.
1336 25	ROBERT COPEGYRIE	Mort.
		<i>When</i>

<i>When created.</i>	<i>Abbots names.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
1346 26	ROB: MOULTON, or MONKTON M.	
1369 27	WILLIAM GOWER	Resig.
1384 28	ROBERT BURLEY	Mort.
1410 29	ROGER FRAUNK	Expul.
30	JOHN RIPON	Mort.
1434 31	THOMAS PASSELEW	Resig.
1442 32	JOHN MARTIN	Mort.
1442 33	JOHN GRENEWELL, S. T. P. ...	M.
1471 34	THOMAS SWINTON	Resig.
1478 35	JOHN DARNETON	
1494 36	MARMADUKE HUBY	
1526 37	WILLIAM THIRSK, B D. Oxon.	
1537 38	MARMADUKE BRODELAY, or BRADLEY, Suffragan bishop of Hull.	



STORES FOUND AT THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ABBEY.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
PLATE in the church - - - - -	519	15	5
Ditto — custody of my Lord Abbot	147	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto — Buttery - - - - -	30	8	7
Ditto — Frater - - - - -	3	3	4
Ditto at Brimham - - - - -	7	4	10
	<hr/>		
	£. 708	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Horned cattle - - - - -	2356
Sheep - - - - -	1326
Horses - - - - -	86
Swine - - - - -	79

CORN IN THE DOMAINS.

Wheat	117 quarters
Rye -	12 ditto
Oats	134 ditto
Hay	392 loads.

CORN IN THE GRANARIES.

Wheat - - -	18 quarters
Rye - - - -	18 ditto
Barley Malt	90 ditto
Oats - - - -	2 ditto

* Monas: Ebor:

THE church, bells, site of the abbey, and most part of its estates, were granted by letters patent, under the great seal of Henry the eighth, dated first October A. R. 32. to Sir Richard Gresham, knight, and his heirs for ever, subject to certain reserved rents payable to the crown.

FROM the Compotus of Sir Richard Gresham for the thirty-third year of Henry the eighth it appears that the annual income of the estates of this abbey, had then been advanced very little above the former estimate ; either because cheap purchases afforded at that time no excuse for racking of rents, or that in the general discontent which prevailed in the north, on account of the dissolution of religious houses, such a measure would have been impolitic and dangerous. *Hist: of Craven*, p. 389.

THE estates and abbey were sold by Sir Richard Gresham to Sir Stephen Proctor, whose daughter and heiress brought them to John Messenger Esq; of one of whose descendants, the abbey was purchased by the late William Aislabie Esq; who annexed it to his pleasure grounds.

FOUNTAINS' HALL,

STANDS about two hundred yards west of the abbey, and was built out of its ruins by Sir Stephen Proctor. Over the chief entrance is this inscription cut in stone.

S. P. I. RIEN TROVANT GAINERAY
TOVT. I. M. P.

A STONE, placed in one of the pillars of the court-gate is also inscribed,

BENEDICITE FONTES DOMINO 1677.

THE building does not boast of any thing particular, or worthy observation, except the chapel, in which is a curiously ornamented chimney-piece, representing the judgment of Solomon: The windows are beautifully ornamented with stained glass, containing a variety of armorial bearings.

FIRST

FIRST WINDOW.

ARMS OF

Clifford and St. John	Clifford and Calthrope
Clifford and Flint	Wharton and Clifford
Clifford and Hughes	Chalmslay and Clifford
Aske and Clifford	Atton and Fitz-John
Bromeflet and Alton	Clifford and Bohunn
Bromeflet and Viponte	Boynton and Clifford
Lord Clifford	Derby and Spencer
Derbee and Oxenford	Fitz-Arden and Du
Urie and Atton	Cornwall.

CIRCULAR WINDOW.

ARGENT a cross or a chief charged with three bezants.—GULES three cinquefoils.

THIRD WINDOW.

AN otter with a fish in its mouth.

Proctor and Greene	Miurray and ———
Langdale and Miurray	Miurray and Kemp
Greene and Wake	Proctor and Lamberde
Greene and Pollington	Miurray and Flemy nge
Greene and Foliad	Clapham and Proctor
Proctor and Finche	Thirkeld and Huddle-
Proctor and Winterborn	ston

Middleton

Middleton and Proctor
Thirkeld and Aston
Pickering and Lowther
Greene and Broughton
Miurray and Crimpes
Miurray and Nowel
Bancke and Proctor
Flemynge and Thirkeld
Pickering and Lasscells
Miurray and Durell
Proctor and Ellis

Thirkeld and Engilby
Dudley and Thirkeld
Huddleston and Cleburn
Bedenham and Miurray
Ratcliffe and Huddleston
Thirkeld and Lumley
Miurray and ———
Proctor and Hammerton
Therognel and Miurray
Huddleston and Curwen
Huddleston & Fenwick.



STUDLEY.*

THIS enchanting spot was formerly the property of Sir John Mallorie, knight, who died about the middle of the sixteenth century, and lies buried within the minster at Ripon. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of the Aislabies, by a marriage with one of the daughters of Sir John Mallorie, and is now the property of Mrs. Allanson, daughter of the late William Aislabie Esq.

Its distance from Ripon is about two miles, which, from the goodness of the road and the beauty of the country, is a most agreeable drive.

T

THE

* Studley was possessed, prior to its coming to the Mallories, by that branch of the ancient family of the Tempests, which afterwards settled at Stella, on the southern bank of the river Tyne, in the parish of Ryton and county of Durham.

THE grounds, which naturally swell with much elegance, have been laid out with refined taste, the artificial embellishments have been so judiciously and happily blended with the simplicity of nature, that the shade which discriminates between them, is, with difficulty, perceptible. The native genius of the place has been consulted on every occasion with a minuteness which nothing but a reverence for its dictates could inspire; and this attention alone, has, in the estimation of some, not only rendered these gardens superior to any in the northern part of this kingdom, but in some measure to vie with

“ The sweets of Hagley, and the pride of Stowe.”

ON entering the park, through the grand gateway, the first idea which is excited is highly pleasureable; and such, perhaps as the poet Thomson felt when, in the gardens at Richmond, he rapturously exclaimed,

Welcome! ye shades, ye bowery thickets hail,
Ye lofty pines, ye venerable oaks!
Ye ashes wild, resounding o'er the steep!
Delicious is your shelter to the soul.

THE vista, which opens, is about three quarters of a mile in length, shaded on each side with
beeches

beeches of stately growth. The view is terminated by an obelisk, from whence the town and minster of Ripon present themselves. Various objects in the gardens are also seen from hence, in different directions. Amongst these the White-Hall, at a considerable distance, and the Octagon-Tower are not the least conspicuous. On the left is a most delicious and wide spreading lawn, that by a gradual and equal declination, stretches to

THE HOUSE,

Sheltered by luxuriant timber-trees, which constitute one of the finest back grounds that imagination can conceive. This edifice, though it may not be thought to correspond entirely either in grandeur or dimensions, with the objects around it, has nevertheless been remarked for the commodious disposition and excellent finishing of the apartments it contains, which are ornamented with a numerous selection of pictures by the most distinguished masters.

THE HALL

Is forty eight feet by twenty seven. In this room among many others are the following portraits,

viz. John Aislable Esq; and his two wives. A Groupe, William Aislable Esq; and his family: Mr. and Mrs. Waller: Rubens, by himself: and Lord Exeter.

THE LIBRARY

Is thirty one feet by twenty one, and contains a large and well chosen collection of books in rich and elegant bindings, amongst the book cases, in appropriate disposition, are busts of the most eminent greek and latin authors.

THE DRAWING ROOM

Is twenty five feet by twenty four, hung with blue damask with a gilt border. Here is a good portrait of Mrs. Aislable, with eight other paintings.

PARLOUR

twenty feet by sixteen. In this room are several valuable portraits, amongst which are lord Bacon, lady Jane Grey (fine) Mrs. Aislable, Mrs Lawrence &c. besides some exquisitely finished drawings. In

THE BILLIARD ROOM

are also a Groupe, Sir John Mallorie and family: the Czar Peter of Russia: Charles XII. of Sweden: and six views of Raneleigh and Vauxhall.

TAPESTRY

TAPESTRY ROOM,

Sixteen feet by thirteen. This little room excites much admiration. The tapestry is so excellent that the figures and subjects it exhibits, almost equal the the finest efforts of the pencil in softness and relief. Passing from hence by the great stair case, the organ-room and lodging-rooms may be seen.

THE ALCOVE LODGING ROOM

Is furnished with a number of drawings taken from different points and the most interesting situations in the gardens of Studley and Hackfall.

ADJOINING the house is

THE MENAGERIE,

In a neat garden, planted with a choice collection of flowers and odoriferous shrubs; it has a handsome green-house, and three aviaries, in which turtle-doves, canaries, and other birds are kept. There is also a small, but elegant building, which has been sometimes used as a breakfast-room.

THE prospects from the house are varied, and highly gratifying. The gently rising and declining irregularities of hill and dale, in the park, are charmingly enlivened by herds of deer. Beyond

the woods and plantations, which lie thus beautifully disposed and expanded, Ripon minster with part of the town may be seen in the distance; and at another point, Mackershaw-wood with the lodge &c. The Belvedere, a building so called in the park, also forms a conspicuous object. These all united form a picture, peculiarly attracting and impressive.

AT a short distance towards the south-west lie

THE PLEASURE GARDENS.

IN front is a large lake, supplied from the canal above by a cascade, on each side of which is a small pavilion. This has a bad effect and gives a momentary shock by its formality, your pleasure is heightened however, on a little farther progress.

PASSING through the gates, several fine trees meet the eye, crowned with the profusest charms of luxuriant nature, giving a majestic grandeur to the entrance.

“ Are not these woods

“ More free from peril, than the envious court?

“ Here we feel but the penalty of Adam,

“ The season’s difference :

“ ————— exempt from public haunt

“ Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks

“ Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.”

LEAVING

LEAVING a rising ground, which opens with very pleasing scenery to the right; the road winds up a gradual ascent to an enclosed

COLD BATH,

which is constantly supplied by a spring of the purest water; advancing a few yards further, near the figure of a dying Gladiator, the prospect is really charming; the Tower, Temple of Piety, and Rotunda, are all happily dispersed in the wood, which here forms an amphitheatre. Proceeding on, a fine rustic bridge opens to the view, with the river rushing through it, and the back ground so darkened by trees, as to give the idea of a cascade foaming through a cavern. Near this is the statue of Hercules destroying Anteus.

FROM the rustic bridge, venerably covered with ivy

“ O’er canopy’d with luscious woodbine,

“ With sweet musk roses, and the eglantine.”

the view opens with a beautiful assemblage of new objects, most elegantly diversified, the statues, cold bath, rotunda, and banqueting-house appear among the trees, and various shrubs are scattered on the rising banks. The hanging wood that overshadows the canal is beautiful.

AT

AT a few paces distant stands a large yew tree, said to have been growing here, when the gardens were first laid out.

“ This stately yew, which has for ages stood,
“ The gloomy monarch of its native wood;
“ Its aged branches still their sable shew,
“ And frown upon the verdant scenes below.”

FROM a little grotto adjoining, a fine and extensive sheet of water is seen, which winds at the foot of Tent-hill, and is encircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, of large growth, “ attired with verdure, various as the evening sky, “ ting’d with the setting sun,” whilst the river meanders at your feet, and steals silently into the canal below.

TURNING through a shady walk, to the left, you enter

THE LAWN,

which is laid out with exquisite taste, and where the water divides itself into several beautiful forms, embellished at different points by the statues of Bacchus, Neptune, Galen, a dying Gladiator, and Roman Wrestlers. Passing along a gravel walk, by the side of a bank decorated with trees and flowering shrubs, you come to

THE

THE TEMPLE OF PIETY.

THE front of this building is a portico, supported by six tuscan pillars. Within are bronze busts of Titus Vespasian and Nero, and a fine bass-relief of the Grecian daughter. From this place the views around are highly picturesque and varied; the opposite hill is beautifully screened with trees, through which the banqueting-house, with its surrounding verdant scenery is seen with good effect. A little further on, the walk rises hastily, and is embowered with trees, several of them growing on the bare rocks. At the top is a subterraneous cavern leading to

THE OCTAGON TOWER,

situated on a charming eminence, commanding a variety of extensive and enchanting views. From the entrance are seen a Chinese-temple and other objects in the park; on the right Mackershaw-lodge, and from the windows a noble bank, finely diversified with wood — the house and circumjacent grounds, with an infinity of groupes of planting, and whatever could enrich this most correct and finished picture. Adjoining is a cave with stoves for dressing victuals. Passing along to the right,

at

at every step opening on new objects, through artless vistas, you come to

THE ROTUNDA; OR, TEMPLE OF FAME.

THIS building is finely placed amidst, and is almost covered with hanging wood. Here the banqueting-house, and the other beauties of the place, crowned with trees, are seen in an excellent point of view. At the end of this walk How-hill is discovered in front, with its lofty brow thickly clothed with a variety of wood. Continuing the same walk, you reach a seat, where the lake below is discovered winding through the valley, with the beautiful wooded cone, called Tent-hill, jutting itself into its bosom. It is at the base of this hill (within a dark arch) that the water of the lake is conducted into the canal below.

THE walk continues, on the edge of the hill, to

A GOTHIC SEAT,

from which the venerable ruins of Fountains' abbey * appear directly in front, and form one of the finest views imagination can conceive. A modest river gently glides along its side, tufted with oak

* For the history and an ichnographical description of this building, see Fountains' abbey, page 171.

oak and evergreen; on the right, rocks, woods, and hills, romantically shew themselves in natural wildness; while in front a fine lawn extends itself to where the abbey rears its awful head, in all the pride and dignity of age.

“ These are the haunts of meditation, these
“ The scenes where ancient bards th’ inspiring breath
“ Ecstatic felt; and from this world retir’d,
“ Convers’d with angels, and immortal forms,
“ On gracious errands bent ————— ”

DESCENDING the hill, you proceed along the margin of the water, the abbey still appearing with additional beauty as you approach it, 'till coming to the mouldering arches of a bridge, which you cross, you find yourself at the entrance of this most beautiful ruin. It is scarcely possible to conceive that tottering walls should appear so lovely: It must fascinate the enthusiastic. Built in the most beautiful style of gothic or saracenic architecture; the tower and all the walls are still remaining, the roof alone being gone to ruin. Entering the door, instead of a chancel, you find yourself in a grove; nature having sportively scattered through it an enchanting assemblage of shrubbery and trees.

The

The sod, too, through which they shoot is exquisitely green. No depredation has been wantonly committed on it; time and age alone, have brought it to its present state, it has fallen in peace, and without a harsh convulsion. Leaving this charming spot, you return by a porter's lodge, which, at a distance, very much resembles a ruined chapel, and re-entering the gardens, turn through an elegantly winding walk, leaving Tent-hill, on the right; you soon reach a seat which yields a number of picturesque and novel scenes; and thence to an elegant building called

THE BANQUETING HOUSE,

ornamented and furnished in a superb style. Here is a grand dining-room, having a recess at each end. In one of these stands a bronze cast of the Venus de Medicis,

“ The very life seems warm upon her lip,

“ The fixture of her eye has motion in it. ”

Over a chimney-piece of most exquisite marble, is a picture of the governor of Surat, taking the diversion of hawking; here is also an elegant room adjoining, in which is a sofa-bed. Here you may court

“ That

“ That silent power whose welcome sway
“ Charms every anxious thought away,
“ In whose divine oblivion drown’d
“ Sore pain and weary toil grow mild. ”

FROM one end of this edifice a stone urn is seen, through the verdant foliage of the trees on the opposite hill. Towards the left you reach the verge of the gardens, where, from an elevated situation, a fine view is caught of the tower of the abbey, the building on the summit of How-hill, together with an extensive range of country, diversified with various objects. A little further, you look down on a fine valley, the banks immediately below delightfully screened with laurel. From hence the statue of Pan, in the park, may be seen. Proceeding by the side of the lawn, the temple of piety, with its surrounding scenery, exhibits itself in full view. Leaving this delightful spot, you descend gradually to the first entrance.

“ ——— Mean while the murm’ring waters fall
“ Down the slope hills; dispersed, or in a lake,
“ That to the fringed bank, with myrtle crown’d
“ Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.
“ The birds their choir apply; airs vernal airs,
“ Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune

“ Their trembling leaves, while universal Pan,
“ Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
“ Lead on th’ eternal Spring —————

THE BELVEDERE

Is a building erected upon Gillet-hill in the park, from whence is a delightful prospect of the house, and the town of Ripon with its fine gothic minster, in the centre of a richly cultivated vale, where villages, houses, and other objects are profusely scattered. At a short distance from hence is

THE CHINESE TEMPLE.

THIS building is situated on a romantic eminence, not far from the entrance into a part of the grounds called Mackershaw. The valley here is seen in one of its highest points of beauty. The river, winding through it, forms several beautiful falls, the Octagon-tower, and other objects appear with peculiar prominence and advantage amongst the surrounding scenery; but the most striking views from hence are formed by the rocks and woods on each side of the dell. Upon the whole, this walk, though seldom shewn to strangers, is equally beautiful and romantic, and may with the greatest

greatest propriety, be included amongst the many justly admired and beautiful scenes in the park of Studley.

“ ———— These unfrequented woods
“ I better brook than flourishing peopled towns,
“ Here can I sit alone unseen of any,
“ And listen to the nightingale’s complaining notes.”



ANALYSIS OF

ALDFIELD SPAW.

SKELDALE continues for several miles above Fountains' abbey without losing any of its romantic beauties; the village of Aldfield is seated about a mile higher up, and deserves to be more known for the virtues of its medicinal waters. The springs are situated on the southern side of the vale, which is richly clothed with wood; a fine trout stream runs between them, and a charming spring of fresh water issues within a few yards. Here the vale-tudinarian may enjoy the luxuriance of the valley sheltered from every ungenial breeze, and seek for a restoration of health in the very seat of Hygeia.

EXERCISE

EXERCISE has been uniformly recommended to those who visit watering places for the benefit of their health: and riding is found to be most salutary, as it requires but little exertion, and consequently produces very little fatigue. This neighbourhood affords every inducement to exercise, and the rides in the vicinity are so varied that new objects may be daily visited.

It is not our intention to give more than a brief account of the result of this analysis; as the facts that occurred in the course of the investigation, can all be explained by the well known chemical principles, it is not necessary to elucidate the subject by any experiments particularly adapted to the purpose; and as many analyses of sulphureous waters have been already presented to the public, distinguished by the skill and accuracy with which they have been conducted. However as the subject is of so much consequence to the physician, and so closely related to the general interests of humanity, our labour may not be entirely unacceptable, and we shall be happy if by our efforts we can call the attention of the possessors to the improvement of this valuable gift of nature.

THIS spaw is visited in summer by great numbers of country people, who never fail to receive

relief in all cases where the use of sulphureous waters has been found beneficial.

As the saline contents are small, where an active purge is required, half an ounce of Sulphate of Magnesia should be taken in the first glassful of water.

THE springs do not differ in strength, and both throw up very large quantities of water. This is a great advantage to persons whose complaints render warm bathing necessary, as a great number of baths can be supplied with the water in a short time.

THE water is perfectly limpid, and sparkles when poured into a glass; it has a saline taste and an offensive smell; by exposure to the air it loses this odour, becoming turbid and depositing a white powder, with which it encrusts leaves and pieces of stick, in its passage from the well. The unpleasant smell which the water exhales, and the property it has of blackening silver or lead, shew that it contains sulphureted hydrogen Gas.

THE temperature is 54° . a fresh water spring within a few yards 48° .

THE sulphureous springs are never frozen.

Specific

SOLID CONTENTS IN A WINE GALLON OF THE WATER.

Grains.

Carbonate of Lime	12,5
Carbonate of Magnesia	3,5
Sulphate of Magnesia	5
Muriate of Soda	208
Muriate of Magnesia	96
	<hr/>
	325

GASEOUS CONTENTS.

Cubic Inches.

Carbonic acid Gas	6
Azotic Gas	4
Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas	21
	<hr/>
	31

VERY pure Azotic Gas in a free state is emitted at intervals, it was collected at the rate of a gallon in fifty-six minutes, though several bubbles escaped.

DR. GARNETT, whose analysis of Harrogate water evinces so much skill, and such an extent of chemical knowledge, has made Muriate of Lime one of its component parts. Since the publication of

Mr.

W 4

Mr. Kirwan's essay on the analysis of mineral waters, it is known that Muriate of Lime cannot exist in a water that contains sulphate or carbonate of magnesia. The doctor's error was occasioned by the manner in which analyses were then conducted. This is mentioned to account for the quantity of Carbonate of Lime found in this water, which appears much greater in proportion to the saline contents than in Harrogate water, but if the thirteen grains of Muriate of Lime be placed to the quantity of Carbonate, the disproportion vanishes, and one hundred parts of Muriate of Lime are composed of forty-two acid, fifty lime, eight water; one hundred parts of Carbonate of Lime, of fifty lime, fifty acid and water.



BRIMHAM CRAGS.

THE scene which opens to the view on the approach to these rocks excites the greatest astonishment. We imagine ourselves just entering the apparent ruins of a large city. The gloomy fragments strike us with horror, and fancy might readily place before us the massy form and surly looks of its ancient gigantic inhabitants.

THIS extraordinary work of nature covers the astonishing space of forty acres, and presents us with objects in all her rude and uncultivated grandeur. From the towering summit of these rocks immense fragments appear to have been precipitated and hurled to a considerable distance, others hang by trifling points, and projecting considerably over the base, threaten to crush the trembling visitant. Two rocks, each above ten yards square have been completely disunited, leaving an area at least four feet

feet wide, they exhibit so exact a correspondence of parts as to convince the observer that they once formed a solid mass, and can only have been left in their present state by some violent and tremendous convulsion of nature.

THE ROCKING STONES

constitute one of the most striking subjects of this surprising scene, they are formed by a rock worn by the attacks of wind and rain to an obtuse point at the centre, which rests on the plane surface of another; of these, the two largest are calculated to weigh above one hundred tons each, and can be put in motion with ease by the hand, time will probably give to other detached masses, the same surprising power of rocking, as they are composed of a very friable kind of grit.

THE CANNON ROCKS.

PERFORATIONS in these grim crags are very common, but the most remarkable are those distinguished by the name of cannon rocks, one of them is a cylinder of about twelve inches in diameter, which runs through a large body of rock, and is easily accessible at one point, but the other extremity terminates on the side where the craggy
ridge

ridge rises to a terrific height. It has been conjectured that the Druids made use of this to deliver their delusive oracles to the credulous Pagans, and certainly no place could be more suitable to the performance of their mysteries and deceptions; and sounds issuing from the centre of the cliff might be so modulated as to occasion sensations of fear and amazement in the listening attendants. The forms of the detached rocks and the rude figures some of them exhibit are however to be attributed solely to the hand of nature. The supposed druidical circles exist only in imagination and there appear few grounds of belief that this scene of grandeur and sublimity has ever been dedicated to the celebration of religious rites.

No description can do justice to a spectacle so awfully magnificent, nor can an idea of its unparalleled majestic grandeur be formed by those who have not seen the place. In the year 1792, the Right Honourable Lord Grantley built a house, with suitable outoffices, for the accommodation of company, prompted by a laudable curiosity to visit this chaotic wonder of nature.

LORD

LORD GRANTLEY'S LAKE.

RETURNING from Brimham-crag and pursuing the road about a mile and a half, this lake lies on the left hand, in a long, and deep vale, inclosed with high ridges of rocky mountains; woods rise on each side in irregular swells, until the rocky declivity of the mountains precludes all cultivation; here wild plants find support and climb even to the summit of the craggy precipices. The dale expands a little towards the head of the lake, the rocks then become eminently conspicuous, and a cascade pours over the precipice; the beauty of this scene is greatly augmented after falls of rain.

A FOOT walk continues along the margin, but sometimes leading into the wood, shuts out the view of the lake, when an opening again admits a full prospect of its beauties.

HACKFALL.

HACKFALL.

——— Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
her virgin fancies.
Wild above rule or art (and beauteous form'd)
A happy rural seat of various view.

PARADISE LOST.

HACKFALL, the property of Mrs. Allanson, is seven miles distant from Ripon. Its beauties are admirably calculated to attract the attention of those who are delighted with the romantic scenery of rural landscape. Never was there seen a finer assemblage of wild and variegated nature.

“ ——— Here
“ How long soe'er the wanderer roves, each step
“ Shall wake fresh beauties; each short point present
“ A different picture.”

THE

THE entrance into the grounds is pleasant, though not grand; near the first gate a small rill forms itself into a reservoir, from whence the water falls down a precipice, and is seen as you walk, gently gliding along, 'till checked by rocks and stones, which in several places obstruct its passage; it forms a chain of beautiful falls half a mile in length.

AT a short distance, two springs issuing from the rock, fall gently down its side. Descending to a covered seat, you have one of the sweetest landscapes in nature, in front the water forms a double cascade, and rushing over rocks and beds of stone, joins the rill below.

A LITTLE lower, another stream runs down the rock in a similar direction. Descending still further to another seat, you come suddenly in front of an artificial ruin, called

MOWBRAY CASTLE.

A WINDING walk leads to the bottom of the vale, through a woody dingle to

FISHERS HALL,

A small octagon room, built of petrifications,*
upon

* These petrifications are formed by several springs in the grounds, and particularly by one called the alum spring.

upon a beautiful swelling hill near the river Ure, and surrounded with hanging wood; by varying your station near it, you are amused with a charming variety of rural scenery. Here are two cascades divided by a grove of fine trees; that on the left impetuously forces its way over a slaty rock, overhung with the spreading branches of the adjoining wood, which rises in noble sweeps, darkened with the shade, but sweetly contrasted by the sparkling brightness of the water. The other foams in a continued declension from a great distance, and is broken here and there with artless simplicity. It then descends through a fine wood that screens the rising hill, on the brow of which stands a building called Mowbray Point. From another part you observe the river which forms a noble bend at your feet; the stream is rapid, and rushes impetuously along its course, confined on each side by rocks elegantly clothed with trees, that rise progressively over each other, and form a grand and sublime scene.

You next enter an ascending walk, where your attention is soon fixed upon a cascade, gushing in appearance from a cavern in the rock, sweetly overhung with thick wood, and falling from rock
to

to rock until its stream is lost in the adjoining coppice.

AT a short distance on the same walk, you reach

A GROTTO,

so situated as to face the last mentioned cascade, which falls from a height of forty feet. The water is clear and transparent, and from its peculiar situation adds much to the beauty of every object. A little further in the same walk, your notice is attracted by an opening in the wood, which discovers the river winding round the foot of a rocky hill, covered with a profusion of wood, and giving a romantic variety to the scene.

THE path now turns to the right, and leads to

A RUSTIC TEMPLE.

near the edge of a pond, in the centre of which, is a fountain that throws the water twenty feet high. It must be confessed, that this is too formal for the place, and the sheet of seemingly stagnated water at the bottom, is far from either elegant or pleasing.

THE plain is bounded by a noble amphitheatre of very tall spreading trees, “ whose nodding tops
“ wave with every wind, and shade the scene
“ below. ” Continuing the same path, you are led to a little building, called

THE

THE HUT,

where the river, embrowned by the extended branches of the neighbouring oaks, winds rapidly at your feet. Here, through a large cleft in an aged tree, a small cascade is seen trickling down the hill; Fishers Hall and Mowbray Castle, are also included in the prospect; the grounds swell picturesquely and the murmuring of the water produces a charming effect. At a short distance, a cascade is seen falling from a high rock, called

THE WEEPING ROCK.

By an irregular walk you come to a small building situated on a little knoll, called

LIMEHOUSE HILL.

FROM hence, over a fine bend of the river, the steeple of Masham church and part of the town appear; whilst a rapid stream attracts your attention, and is seen through the scattered trees which overhang the hill; Mowbray-castle on one side of the valley appears above the lofty trees, and Mowbray-point on the other seems to rise from the wood which surrounds it.

THE path now becomes winding and rocky.

“To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first.”

Ascending through a thick grove of trees, from an opening, you command Fishers-hall, and from another place Mowbray-castle. Proceeding still further you arrive at

THE NEW MOUNT,

where the valley and woody scenery appear in great perfection with the hills and rocks adorned by all their native beauties. Continuing your walk up the hill, from a green seat in the High-walk, you have a different view of the town and church of Masham. A little further, from a more elevated situation, the river appears broken into four sheets of water divided by rocks and trees. From hence, York minster, at the distance of thirty miles, is distinctly seen; also the tower of Tanfield church and part of the town.

THE next object which claims your attention is

MOWBRAY POINT,

built with rough stones on the summit of a rock, to represent a ruin. In this building are a handsome dining room, a small drawing room, and a kitchen. From the area in front the prospects are grand and extensive.

“ Here

“ Here hills and vales the woodland and the plain,
“ Here earth and water seem to meet again,
“ Not chaos like, together crush’d and bruis’d,
“ But as the world, harmoniously confused :
“ Where order in variety we see,
“ And where, tho’ all things differ, all agree. ”

LOOKING over the valley the river appears broken into various forms by the impending hills and rocky banks, in some places calm and smooth, in others raging impetuously over masses of stone, torn by its fury when swollen with rain, from the adjoining rocks; Fishers-hall, and towards the left, Limehouse-hill, raise their heads from the woods, by which they are almost buried. The distant objects form as charming a bird’s-eye view as any of which the kingdom can boast. In front are seen the whole range of Hambleton-hills, and the town of Thirsk, with an extensive, fertile, and variegated country. Towards the right York minster, the Yorkshire Wolds, Gilling, the seat of — Fairfax Esq; and Craike-castle. Towards the left, the mountain called Roseberry-toppin near the mouth of the Tees, at the distance of forty-five miles; and within a nearer circle, the villages of

x 2

Tanfield,

Tanfield, Kirklington, Topcliffe, Masham, &c. with numerous farm-houses, and here and there

“ A spiry dome

“ Sacred to heaven, around whose hallow'd walls

“ Our fathers slumber in the narrow house.”

By an agreeably shaded walk you are led to a building used as a servants-hall; near to it your attention is caught by the beauty of a cascade, running rapidly from the opposite rock. And here you bid adieu to the naturally romantic curiosities and pleasing prospects which are displayed through the whole of this place. We have only attempted to give a brief sketch, nor are we able to do justice to it in description. We leave it to the contemplation of those, who enjoy the beauties of nature.

“ ———— O, thou goddess

“ Thou divine nature! how thyself thou blazon'st.”

NEWBY HALL,

NEWBY HALL,

The Seat of the Right Honourable Lord Grantham.

THIS mansion is situated on the northern bank of the river Ure, about four miles from Ripon, and commands a charming and extensive view over the country; it was designed, and the excellent situation chosen, by Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1705.

THE dogs, one on each side of the portico, are copies, well executed, in Portland-stone, of the statue at Duncombe-park, commonly called Alcibiades' dog.

IN THE ENTRANCE HALL

Is an excellent organ, handsomely cased with mahogany, said to be after a design of the late Mr. Mason; on the front is the figure of a faun holding a Syrinx; and on the top, that of a lion with a cupid seated on his back, playing on a lyre. This room is also ornamented with a picture of St. Margaret by Annibal Carracci; a fine landscape

with a groupe of Cattle by Rosa D'Tivoli; and a large inlaid table, exhibiting one hundred and seventy-one specimens of ancient and modern marble; also two other tables of Egyptian granite.

THE PARLOUR,

Is twenty feet square, decorated with a chimney-piece and table of Egyptian granite, over the former of which is placed, a full length picture by Baptista Battoni, of the late William Weddell Esq; when at Rome, pointing to a statue of Cleopatra; here are also pictures of Sir Thomas Robinson, the first Lord Grantham and his lady, painted at Vienna; and the late Lord Grantham.

THE LIBRARY,

Is twenty feet square, and contains a valuable collection of books. Over the chimney-piece is a picture of Apollo rewarding poetry; and above a mosaic table, is a portrait of the late Wm. Weddell Esq; by Staveley.

THE DRAWING ROOM,

Is forty feet by twenty-six, hung with tapestry of the famous Gobelin's* manufactory, which for
richness

* Gilles Gobelin a famous French dyer, in the reign of Francis the first, whose name has been given ever since

richness and beauty cannot be excelled. The sight of this exact and highly finished copy of nature excites the admiration of every beholder. The figures and flowers formed upon it, are extremely rich and grand, and delineated so accurately, as scarcely to be surpassed by the pencil of the most eminent artist. The subjects in the compartments are, Venus rising from the sea; Venus requesting Vulcan to complete the arms of Eneas; Vertumnus and Pomona; and Diana and Endymion. On gilt frames of excellent workmanship, are two large tables of the most beautiful verd antique marble, over each of which are two pier glasses, eight feet long and five broad. The ceiling is also divided into compartments, enriched by gilt mouldings; in the divisions are the four seasons, the figures of Diana and nymphs, Venus and the graces, and Phaeton attended by the hours, all finely painted by Zucci.

THE ANTE-ROOM,

exhibits a rich display of ornamental stucco work with decorations, painted by Williamson of Ripon.

THE

to the finest French Scarlets: his house and the small river he made use of at Paris, are still called the Gobelins; an academy for drawing, and a manufactory of fine tapestries were erected in 1666, and for this reason the tapestries are called, Of the Gobelin's.

THE GREAT STAIR-CASE,

Is adorned with two very fine columns of the most beautiful Cipollini marble, with pilasters of the same, behind which stands, upon a richly carved and gilt frame, a table of jasper, of large dimensions, and over it is a picture of Judith shewing Holofernes' head to the people, by Calabresi; and over each door, a bas-relief, one representing Antoninus Pius, and the other the triumph of Aurelian.

THE STATE BED ROOM,

Is twenty-four feet square, and hung with most beautifully figured Indian paper. On each side is a dressing room, furnished in the same elegant manner.

THE DINING ROOM,

Is sixty feet by twenty, and is highly esteemed for the rich display of painting. Figures and subjects from ancient mythology, by Zucci, are represented on the enriched pannels and ceiling. Four elegant pillars with corinthian capitals, support the ceiling. The pannels on each side of the fire-place are beautifully ornamented with stucco work.

STATUE

STATUE GALLERY.

MUCH refined taste is displayed throughout the whole of this gallery. The statues are so arranged as to produce the best effect when viewed either separately or collectively. The gallery is painted in a style well suited to its contents; the centre apartment is lighted from the dome.

THIS collection is probably the best in the possession of any one nobleman in these kingdoms; we subjoin a list, as no description of ours can do justice to such exquisite specimens of ancient sculpture.

FIRST APARTMENT.

SILENUS with a skin of wine.

Amuse, and a girl crying with a bird's nest [modern]

Tripod, with bas-reliefs, on which is a bust of Hercules:

A boy laughing, [modern] over which stands a Dacian king,

Epicurus

Galatea

An Urn

Carracalla

Geta

Septimus Severus

An Urn

Ganimede

Three circular bas-reliefs in Roso d'Egitto,

Five

Five bas-reliefs, casts after the antique;
Urns in the niches.

SECOND APARTMENT.

Bust—Jupiter	Venus
Faustina	A Muse
Minerva	Brutus
Bust—unknown	Bust—unknown
—— Caligula	

IN the niches, a boy playing on a pipe and a
Terminus.

THIRD APARTMENT.

Young Brutus,

Lucilla,

A Sarcophagus with bacchanals and satyrs, on
which is a small Hermaphrodite by Nolekens,

Mercury in bronze,

An antique tripod with a bust of the late Wm.
Weddell Esq; by Nolekens,

A dog's head,

A tripod, on which is a Stork with a Snake in
its beak,

An

An antique Bath of variegated marble, which will contain upwards of two hundred gallons.

Bacchus and satyr,

Minerva,

Apollo

Alexander,

A Faun

Augustus,

A Sarcophagus with bacchanals and satyrs, on which is a smaller Sarcophagus.

A Negro's head in basalt.

Three circular bas-reliefs, in Roso d'Egitto.

Five bas-reliefs, casts after the antique.

KNARESBOROUGH.

KNARESBOROUGH.

KNARESBOROUGH is a flourishing market town, eleven miles from Ripon. It has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1153. An extensive linen and cotton manufactory is carried on, and several other establishments of a similar nature, the first of these has of late years been extended to a scale of considerable magnitude. The country around is well wooded, and most charmingly interspersed with gentlemen's seats and good villages; the neighbourhood has to boast of Harrogate, Plumpton, Harwood, &c. within a circle of a few miles.

THIS place has repeatedly been the seat of warfare, and is by nature well situated to resist the attacks of a hostile army. It does not form a part of our design to give a history of the town, but we shall notice such places as are worthy of observation and remark.

THE

THE CHURCH,

Is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; Lord Loughborough is patron, its present annual value is three hundred pounds and upwards. The steeple is supported by four large pillars, composed of clusters of round columns, supporting four beautiful arches, much superior in point of elegance to those in the body of the church, and in appearance, considerably more ancient.

THIS edifice has a peal of eight very musical bells, a large and excellent organ, a screen that separates the choir from the body of the church, which is pierced with figures of a lighted torch, a rose, and a trefoil, and several fine monuments, the most distinguished of which are those that perpetuate the memory of the family of Slingsby.

THE CASTLE,

Was built by Serlo de Burgh, a norman baron, who with his brother John, came under the standard of the conqueror in his expedition to England.

ABOUT the year 1400 this bulwark formed the receptacle of the unfortunate Richard the second, when seduced from his retreat in the castle of Conway by Henry Lord de Percy. That the honour done this building by the imprisonment of
fallen

fallen greatness might not perish in oblivion, the place of the king's confinement, is still called the king's chamber.

IN 1643 the foraging parties from this castle, so formidable for its strength, became the terror of the surrounding neighbourhood, and every succeeding day conveyed information to parliament of the injuries that marked their desolating steps. In the following year, Lord Fairfax proved successful in his investiture of the castle, which was surrendered to him upon honourable terms. Soon after this, the house of commons gave orders that this, and other inland castles should be dismantled and rendered untenable.

THE lapse of one hundred and sixty years has awfully wasted its lofty towers; nothing now remains but a bare vestige of its former strength and magnificence. The venerable ruin, not the warlike castle, meets the eye, yet this monument of martial glory appears majestic, though in ruins.

THE DROPPING WELL, .

Is situated in a beautiful walk, laid out and planted on each side with oaks about the year 1740, by Sir Henry Slingsby, and is now called the long walk. The spring rises at the foot of a limestone
rock,

rock, about forty yards from the river Nidd, and after running near twenty yards, its silver stream spreads over the vertex of a rock, from whence innumerable liquid drops precipitate themselves into a semicircular bason, apparently hollowed on purpose, creating by their fall a tinkling sound.

THIS rock, about a century ago, started from the adjoining cliff and left a chasm, the width of which, in some places, is nearly three yards: An aqueduct conveys the water over this chasm to the edge of the precipice. The whole rock is adorned with verdure, and particularly with a species of moss that readily detains the calcareous deposit, this increases so rapidly that the people who shew the place are obliged frequently to scrape it off, which for a short time injures its picturesque appearance.

THE spring is supposed to throw up twenty gallons in a minute: Doctor Short observes that its water abounds with fine particles of a nitrous earth, which it deposits only when in a languid state, leaving its incrustations on the leaves and moss it meets with in trickling slowly through the cavities of the rock, and the vulgar notion is that the water receives its petrifying quality by coming upon and passing through the rock: But the dis-

coveries of Dr. Black have led to a more accurate knowledge of the nature and properties of petrifying springs. It is now well known that they owe this quality to a superabundance of carbonic acid Gas or fixed air, which renders the limestone soluble, this, when the water becomes exposed to the air, flies off, and the calcareous earth is deposited; it will be easily perceived that the more the water is divided, the more rapidly will this deposition take place.

THE people who shew this curious rock exhibit pieces of moss, bird's-nests with their eggs, and a variety of other things which have been incrustated by its waters.

FORT MONTAGUE,

Stands near the summit of a perpendicular limestone rock, out of which the house has been excavated by the industry of a poor weaver and his son, who after sixteen year's laborious perseverance, compleated this singular mansion. The fort with its walls, its cannon, and its waving flag, exhibits a very martial appearance, and gives a lively finish to this highly gratifying and romantic scene.

IN addition to the house, this ingenious mechanic has cut the solid rock, so as to form a garden, with
its

its terraces on the stupendous cliff. These walks, formed by the labour of years, are ornamented with a pleasing variety of shrubs and flowers, here is a small green-house and a tea-room, which is frequently used by company visiting the place. As a memorial of his gratitude, he has named the fort after his benevolent patroness the dutchess of Buccleugh, nor is he less grateful for the encouragement and assistance he has received from Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart. the proprietor of the estate. Just below this is

ST. ROBERT'S CHAPEL.

THE porch of this sacred spot is covered with spreading ivy, under whose branches the figure of a knight templar, cut in the rock, appears drawing his sword, as if to defend the consecrated pile from the violence of intruders. The chapel is cut out of the solid rock, and well calculated to inspire ideas peculiarly solemn. The altar and the roof which shades this hallowed place are covered with gothic ornaments: behind the altar is a niche for an image, and on each a bason for holy water. There are the figures also of three heads, supposed to represent the order of the monks of a once neighbouring priory, as they were stiled Sancta

Trinitatis. There is another head supposed to represent St. John the Baptist, to whom this chapel was dedicated. In the floor is a cavity which in all probability was the depository of some ancient relick. Saint Robert, the reputed founder of this place, spent his early years in the monasteries of Strenshal and Fountains', where he distinguished himself by extent of learning and austerity of manners. From these sequestered abodes he was made abbot of New-Minster, Northumberland, which dignity he soon after relinquished to seek retirement amongst the rocks at Knaresborough. Tradition attributes to him miraculous powers, in the taming of wild beasts, and superstition actually believed that an oil of medicinal quality flowed from the tomb that enshrined his ashes.

BEFORE we take our leave of Knaresborough, we must add a short account of

ST. ROBERT'S CAVE,

Situated near Grimbald crag and bridge. The entrance of this solitary retreat is now much obstructed by rubbish. The roof of this dreary cell is marked with the initials of names, and some crosses;

crosses; in the interior is a recess, in which probably was kept the simple food that supported the life of its rigid inhabitant. In this gloomy cave the body of Daniel Clark was deposited, after the perpetration of his horrid murder by Eugene Aram. A workman digging near the place discovered some human bones, in consequence of which and a curious series of circumstantial evidence the criminal met his deserved fate.



A LIST
of the
RARE PLANTS,
IN
STUDLEY GROUNDS.

BOTANISTS will find the grounds of Studley rich in curious plants; the following list contains some of the rarer indigenous ones that have been found there.

A LLIUM oleraceum, o	Carex strigosa, near Quebec
Anagallis tenella, among	—— pilulifera, o
the grass near the rustic	Chlora perfoliata, o. and
bridge,	at Studley lime kilns,
Aquilegia vulgaris, o	Chrysosplenium alternifo-
Atropa Belladonna, among	lium,
the rocks near Fountains'	—— oppositifolium,
abbey,	Colchicum autumnale,
Avena pratensis, o	meadows in the carriage
—— pubescens, o	road to Studley,
Campanula glomerata, o,	Convallaria majalis, o
and at Studley lime kilns,	—— multiflora,
Cardamine amara,	Daphne Laureola,
Carex remota,	Dianthus Caryophyllus, in
	the walls of Fount: a

Dipsacus pilosus, under the rocks at Fountains' abbey,	of the gardens,
Elymus europæus,	Melica uniflora,
Euonymus europæus, o	—— nutans, o
Erigeron acre, on old walls near Fountains' abbey,	Milium effusum,
Festuca elatior, o, on a dry bank,	Orchis pyramidalis, o, and at Studley lime kilns,
Fumaria lutea, walls near Fountains' hall.	—— ustulata, ditto,
Galanthus nivalis, o, and banks of the Skell.	Ophrys Nidus avis,
Galeobdolon luteum,	—— muscifera, o
Gentiana Amarella, o, and at Studley lime kilns.	Paris quadrifolia,
Geranium lucidum, walls of Fountains' abbey,	Parnassia palustris,
Geum rivale (flore luteo)	Pimpinella magna,
Helleborus viridis,	Primula farinosa o,
Hieracium murorum, o	Polygonum Bistorta, o
—— paludosum, o	Rhamnus catharticus, o
Hypericum montanum, o	—— Frangula, o
Impatiens noli me tangere,	Ribes alpinum,
Lactuca virosa, walls of Fountains' abbey,	Rubus idæus,
Lathræa squamaria, under the trees near the entrance	—— cæsius,
	—— saxatilis o
	Satyrium viride, o
	Sesleria cærulea o
	Stellaria nemorum,
	Serapias latifolia, o
	—— var : o
	Thalictrum minus, o
	Thymus Calamintha o,
	Veronica

Veronica montana,	Asplenium Ruta muraria,
Viola hirta, o	Fountains' abbey,
Asplenium Adiantum ni-	----- Trichomanes,
gum, lane leading to	Aspidium lobatum,
Aldfield from Fountains'	Cyathea fragilis, in Robin
hall,	Hood's well.

These woods abound with mosses and lichens, particularly that part called Mackershaw, which, though more picturesque than any other, is rarely pointed out to strangers. The plants peculiar to this wood, are marked with a cypher.

PLANTS AT BRIMHAM ROCKS.

F UMARIA claviculata,	Lycopodium Selago,
Genista anglica,	----- alpinum,
Ophrys cordata,	Hymenophyllum tun-
Vaccinium Vitis Idæa,	bridgense,
	Polypodium Dryopteris.

These rocks will prove highly interesting to the student of the class Cryptogamia.

Between this place and Lord Grantley's lake.

ON SAWLEY MOOR are found

CAREX binervis,	Viola palustris,
Narthecium ossifragum,	Lycopodium alpinum.
Scirpus multicaulis,	

AT LORD GRANTLEY'S LAKE.

CAREX curta,	Orchis conopsea,
—— binervis,	Prunus Padus,
—— Cederi,	Vaccinium Vitis Idæa,
Empetrum nigrum,	Aspidium Oreopteris,
Fumaria claviculata,	Asplenium Adiantum ni-
Ophrys cordata,	grum.

The muscologist will here find his time well employed.

A LIST OF RARE PLANTS FOUND IN HACKFALL.

Æ GOPODIUM Po-	Elymus europæus,
dagrararia,	Hieracium murorum,
Astragalus glycyphyllos,	—— subaudum,
Carex pendula,	—— paludosum,
—— strigosa,	Ophrys Nidus avis,
—— remota,	—— muscifera,
—— pilulifera,	Prunus Padus
Campanula latifolia,	Paris quadrifolia,
Convallaria majalis,	Pyrola minor,
	Ribes alpinum,

Rumex

Rumex sanguineus,
 Salix pentandra,
 Scandix odorata,
 Scirpus sylvaticus,
 Sedum Telephium,
 Serapias latifolia,

Veronica montana,
 Cyathea fragilis,
 Polypodium Dryopteris,
 Aspidium dilatatum,
 ——— lobatum.

The cryptogamic botanist will find his time well employed in collecting the numerous species of rare mosses and lichens that are here produced in rich profusion.

A CATALOGUE OF RARE PLANTS FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF RIPON.

ARUNDO epigejos, in a field near the east end of Monkton moor, in a farm now occupied by Henry Belwood.

Arundo Calamagrostis, pond in a field near a bleach-ground, up a green lane, about five hundred yards from the road to Burton-Leonard.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, on a bank near a pond in the road to Clark's at Little-Nunwick.

Allium arenarium, ditto.

———oleraceum, ditto.

Bidens cernua, on Ripon common.

Bupleurum

Bupleurum rotundifolium, in a corn-field up a lane on the right of Thieves gill, road to Hackfall and leading to Newfield.

Buonomus umbellatus, on Ripon common and in the pond on the Bull-close.

Carduus Marianus, on the hill at Bishopton.

Cerastium arvense, on Ellshaw hill.

———— *semidecandrum*, ditto.

Eriophorum polystachion, in the same field with *Arundo Calamagrestis*.

Carex axillaris, on the edge of a pond near Ripon park.

—— *teretiuscula*, bogs behind Sharow, on the left of the road to Hutton-moor.

—— *fulva*, ditto.

—— *filiformis*, ditto.

—— *vesicaria*, in the bogs near the low-mill.

—— *ampullacea*, ponds in the Ox-close.

Geranium columbinum, on Ellshaw hill.

Hieracium subaudum, in a stone quarry called Blind-pit, near Hutton.

———— *umbellatum*, ditto.

Hypericum dubium, ditto.

Jasione montana, ditto.

Hippuris vulgaris, banks of the Ure near Hutton.

Iberis nudicaulis, near an old quarry by the road side in that part of Hutton-moor called Cana.

Iris foetidissima, on a bank behind Clark's house at Little-Nunwick.

Leonurus Cardiaca, in a lane at Melmerby.

Lysimachia Nummularia, ditches on Ripon common.

Mentha viridis. ditches near the Low-mill.

—— *piperita*, ditto near Little-Nunwick.

—— *rubra*, ditto ditto.

Nymphæa lutea, on Fisher's-green.

Ornithopus perpusillus, with *Iberis nudicaulis*.

Ornithogalum luteum, on Hungry-hill and at the bottom of a stony place in Red-bank.

———— *umbellatum*, in meadows leading to the Red-bank pasture.

Poa compressa, on a wall at the east end of Ripon minster

Radiola millegrana, on Hutton-moor.

Scirpus pauciflorus, near the hedge in the field where *Arundo Calamagrostis* grows.

Silene noctiflora, in corn-fields leading to Whitcliffe lime-kilns on the foot road to Mackershaw.

Salvia verbenaca, near Nunwick and on Skell-bank.

Spiræa Filipendula, on the inclosures of Thornborough moor, and in a field near Tanfield-bridge.

Stellaria glauca, in Sharow mires.

Thymus Acinos, by the road side near the bridge at Nunwick, on Walkingham warren.

Trifolium scabrum, on E lshaw-hill.

Trollius europæus, in wet meadows near Nunwick in the foot road to Melmerby.

Turritis hirsuta, walls of Ripon minster. This is Merret's *Cardamine bellidifolia*.

Turritis

- Turritis glabra*, bank of the Ure above Ox-close.
- Tussilago hybrida*, in Robin Hood's close.
- Utricularia vulgaris*, pond in the Bull-close.
- Verbascum nigrum*, under a semicircular wall near Robin Hood's close.
- Vinca minor*, in a hedge on a bank near Tanfield at the turn of the road to Masham.
- Littorella lacustris*, wet places on Hutton-moor.
- Myriophyllum verticillatum*, in ponds in the Ox-close, and near Little-Nunwick.
- Quercus sessiliflora*, in Ripley park.
- Salix purpurea*, near Nunwick.
- *Russelliana*, near the North-bridge.
- Hydrocharis Morsus Ranæ*, pond in the Bull-close.
- Equisetum sylvaticum*, meadows near Aldfield Spaw.
- *hyemale*, banks of the Skell near Mackershaw.
- Ophioglossum vulgatum*, in a meadow above Fountains on the foot road to Sawley.
- Osmunda Lunaria*, second field on the foot road to Studley near the old path.
- Polypodium Phegopteris*, in the wood leading from the second spaw at Aldfield to Grantley-lodge.
- Asplenium Ruta muraria*, on an old wall near Ripon minster.
- Asplenium Adiantum nigrum*, in a lane near Fountains hall.

Blechnum boreale, near Aldfield spaw.

Pilularia globulifera, on Hutton moor.



APPENDIX

No. I.

See page 14.

*An extract from DOMESDAY-BOOK, * so far as relates to Ripon and its vicinage.*

IN RIPVM LEVGAT S WILFRIDI, possu. ee x. carucæ.
Hoc Maneriu tenuit Eldred. arch: Nc. Thom. arch: ht in dnio. ii. car:
7 i. molend. x. solidor. 7 i. piscaria. iii. sol. 7 viii. uill 7 x.
bord.

* This ancient and valuable record is now made public by order of the house of lords. — It was transcribed, and most accurately revised through the press by Abraham Farley, Esquire.

+ A certain space adjoining and surrounding a monastery endowed with royal privileges.

SPEL: Gloss: 357.

bord. hntes. vi. car. Pti ac. x. Silua minuta. De hac tra.
 hnt canon. xiiii. bouatas. Totu circa æcllam. i. leuga.
 Adjacent huic maner ha Berew. Torp. Estuinc. Westuic.
 Monucheton. Nit. Killingala, Torentune. Sallaia. Euestone.
 Wiseshale. Knaresforde, Grentelaia. Erlesholt. Merchin.
 tone. Simul. ad gld sunt. xliii es. carucata. 7 poss. ee. xxx.
 carucæ Omis h tra wasta. e pt qd in Merchinton. e in dnio
 I. car. 7 ii. uilli 7 iii bord. cu. i. car. 7 i. sochs cu: i car. in Mo
 nucheton. i tain ht. v. uillo 7 v. bord. cu. iiii. car. In Erlesholt
 iiii. uilli 7 iii bord cu. ii. car. SUN Lxxv. ac pti. Silua past.
 ad has tras ptines i. lev ctinet. Totu vi. lev lg. 7 vi. lat.

IN ALDEFELT ad gld. ii. bouatæ. In Ripu iacet 7 wast. e.

Ad Ripu ptinet soca haru traru. Estenlai. 7 Sudton alia

Estollaia.

Estollaia. Nordstanlaia. Scleneforde. Sutheuuic.

Int oms sun ad gld xxi. & dim carucatæ. 7 poss. ee. xv. car.

Ibi sun nc: v. uilli 7 iii es. bord: hntes: iii. car: Pti ac: ii. In Suthew.

Silua minuta. i. lev lg 7 dim: 7 i. lev lat.

T. R. E ual Ripu: xxx. ii. lib. m. vii. lib 7 x. sol.

IN NONNEWIC ad gld. iiii or. carucatæ. inland 7 dim carucatæ.

in soca ripu. Ibi poss. ee. iiii. car. Rainald tenet de Arch.

7 ht. i. uill 7 ii bord. 7 i. soch: cu. ii. car. Dimid lev lg. 7 tnt lat.

IN HAVVING. ad gld. iii. carucatæ. 7 iii. car poss. ee. Pti ac. i.

In HADEWIC ad gld: ii. carucatæ. 7 ii. car: poss. ee Ibi s. ii. bord.

cu: i. car. T. R. E. val: v. sol. m: viii. sol.

IN

IN GHERINDALE. ad gld: xi. carucatæ. 7 in Scheldone berew
 ad gld: viii. carucatæ. 7 xii. car poss. ee. Ne sunt ibi: ii. uilli
 7 iiii bord cu. iii. car: Pti ac: vi Totu maner i. leu lg 7 dim lat.
 T. R. E. ual xii lib: m: x sol:

In HOGHAM: ii carucatæ: In Hottone: ii bouatæ In has hun
 debi ii carucatæ: In Merchintone 7 Stanlai: i carucatæ:
 H tra S Petri: e liba a geldo regis: Wasta: e T. R. E val: xx sol.

APPENDIX

No. 2.

See page 18.

*An abstract of the charter * to the Corporation of
Ripon, granted by king James.*

KING James the second by this charter dated the twelfth day of January in the second year of his reign, incorporated the borough of Ripon by the name of the MAYOR, BURGESSES and COMMONALTY, of the borough of Ripon, in the county of York. AND ordained that by that name they should have perpetual succession. AND that by that name they should be for ever personable in law to hold as a body corporate and politic ; and to have, acquire, take, possess, and retain lands, tenements,

* The original charter remains upon record in the chapel of the rolls, *Duodec : par : patent : de anno regni regis Jacobi secundo.*

tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, of whatsoever kind, name, nature, quality, or species they might be, to themselves and successors. AND by that name to plead and be impleaded. AND that they should have for ever one common seal, with liberty to alter the same at pleasure. AND that there should be within the borough of Ripon one of the burgesses or inhabitants of the borough aforesaid, called the MAYOR of the borough of Ripon, and twelve of the burgesses or inhabitants of the said borough called ALDERMEN of the said borough, and twenty-four of the burgesses or inhabitants of the said borough called ASSISTANTS of the said borough. AND that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the Mayor to be one, should have full power and authority to appoint, constitute, ordain, and make, from time to time, reasonable laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and ordinances, so as the same should be used for no other than the public good, and so as the same should not be contrary or repugnant to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights of the kingdom of England. AND by the same charter assigned, named, created, and made, Christopher Hunton, gentleman,

gentleman, MAYOR of the said borough; Cuthbert Chambers, gentleman, Sir Jonathan Jennings, knt: Roger Wright, James Dobby, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Craven, Christopher Atkinson, John Shooter, William Myres, William Chambers, John Dawson, and Thomas Charnock, jun: gentlemen, ALDERMEN: Thomas Burton, gentleman, George Garbutt, Peter Johnson, George Topham, Francis Spence, Francis Walker, Richard Tireman, Leonard Pickersgill, Galfred Shaw, Henry Clark, George Moore, John Sedgwick, Thomas Watson, Stephen Palliser, Michael Plaine, Edward Harrison, William Waterhall, Roger Wright, junior, Edward Kirkby, Richard Hammond, Charles Lister, Ralph Wrightson, Thomas Horner, and Jonathan Parving, ASSISTANTS: Sir William Dawson, knt: RECORDER: and Edward Hodgson, gentleman, COMMON-CLERK. AND granted to the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, liberty to hold within the said borough one Court of Record, annually, upon what day in the second week of March they should think fit, before the Mayor and Recorder for the time being, or his sufficient deputy Recorder, by plaint, pleas to the amount of £50. AND granted to the said Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty,

Commonalty, and their successors, the appointment of two Serjeants at Mace. AND granted and ordained that the Mayor for the time being, the Recorder, and two of the last predecessors of the Mayor for the time being, who have served that office, should be keepers and Justices of the Peace in and for the said borough. AND ordained that all persons serving in the said Corporation, should first duly qualify themselves as is required by the statute of all officers serving in civil and military capacities. Reserving to the Crown the power of removing any of its officers by precept under the privy seal. AND granted to the said Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, the power of election on the demise of any of the officers of the said Corporation, in such manner as had been used for ten years then last past. AND of holding within the said borough, annually, two fairs or marts for buying and selling horses, and all manner of beasts and cattle, the one on the Monday next before the twentieth of March, and the three succeeding days, and the other on the Monday next after the first of August, and the three following days, with a court of Pie-poudre * to be

* Sir William Blackstone, speaking of this court, in his Commentaries on the laws of England, says “The

be holden before the Mayor for the time being.
RESERVING unto the Archbishop of York for the
A A time

lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre, curia pedis pulverizati*: so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or according to Sir Edward Coke, * because justice is done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot. Upon the same principle that justice among the jews was administered in the gate of the city, ¶ that the proceedings might be more speedy as well as public. But the etymology given us by a learned modern writer § is much more ingenious and satisfactory; it being derived, according to him, from *pied puldreaux*, (a pedler, in old French,) and therefore signifying the court of such petty chapmen as resort to fairs and markets. It is a court of record, incident to every fair and market. Of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll of the market, is the judge: and its jurisdiction extends to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one. So that the injury must be done, complained of, heard, and determined, within the compass of one and the same day, unless the fair continues longer. The court hath cognizance of all matters of contract that can possibly arise within the precinct of that fair or market; and the plaintiff must make oath that the cause of action arose there. † From this court a writ of error lies, in the nature of an appeal, to the courts at Westminster; ‡ which are now also bound by the statute 19 Geo: III. c. 70. to issue writs of execution in aid of its process, after judgement, where the person or effects of the defendant are not within the limits of this inferior jurisdiction. ”

* Inst: 272.

¶ Ruth. c. 4.

§ Barrington's observat. on the stat. 337.

† Stat. 17 Edw. IV. c. 2.

‡ Cro. Eliz. 773.

time being and his successors, his and their proper tolls, picage, stallage, and other profits to the same fairs or marts belonging or of right appertaining. **AND** granted, restored, and confirmed unto the said Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the borough of Ripon aforesaid, and their successors, all liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, exemptions, easements, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and privileges whatsoever, held or enjoyed by the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said borough at any time heretofore, by virtue of any charter or pretended charter whatsoever. **SAVING** unto the Archbishop of York for the time being, and his successors in like manner, all rights, powers, customs, jurisdictions, and privileges whatsoever, which in right of the See of York, any Archbishop of York at any time had or ought to have had, enjoyed, or used within the said borough of Ripon, or the limits or precincts of the same.

APPENDIX

No. 3.

See page 44.

An abstract of the charter granted by king Philip and queen Mary to the Free Grammar School in Ripon.

KING Philip and Queen Mary, who did upon the petition, as well of Anthony Frankish, gentleman, as of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Ripon, by their letters patent, under the broad seal and the seal of the dutchy of Lancaster, bearing date at Westminster the 22d. of June in the second and third years of their reign, found, ordain, and erect a Free Grammar School in Ripon, at all times hereafter to endure and to be called, “ *The Free Grammar School of Queen Mary,* ” having one master and one usher, for the instruction of children and young men. AND that their intent might have the better effect, and the lands, tenements, rents, revenues, and profits,

to be granted and appointed for the support of the said school, might be better governed and applied, from thenceforth there should be ten men of the town and parish of Ripon who should be called the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said School, and elected and named John Norton of Norton in the county of York, Thomas Markinfield, William Mallorie, and Richard Arthington, Esqs; Ninian Staveley, Robert Walworth, Anthony Frankish, Miles Newton, Marmaduke Middleton, and Ninian Parnell, gentlemen, to be the first Governors, and the same governors and their successors are thereby incorporated and erected corporate and politic of themselves for ever, by the name of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of queen Mary in the town of Ripon, with power to receive and purchase to themselves and their successors of the said king and queen, and the heirs and successors of the said queen, the lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, and hereditaments thereunder specified and any other lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said king and queen, her heirs or successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, or of any other body or bodies corporate

corporate or politic. AND that when one or any of the said ten goverors shall happen to die, that then and at all times thereafter, it shall be lawful for the others of the said governors surviving, or the major part of them, to elect and name another convenient person dwelling and having his family for the most part in the said town and parish of Ripon, into the place of the person or persons so dying, to succeed in the said office of governor or governors. AND the said king and queen, to bring their intent and purpose into effect did give and grant for them and the heirs and successors of the said queen, to the said governors and their successors, all their messuages, lands, tenements, cottages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, shops, meadows, feedings, and pastures in the occupation of certain persons therein named, situate, lying, and being in North-Stainley, Studley-Roger, Allhallowgate, Crosgate, Skellgate, Westgate, and Ripon, in the said county, to the then late Chantry of the Assumption of the blessed virgin Mary in Ripon belonging. ALSO all their messuages, cottages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, shops, lands, meadows, and pastures, in the occupation of certain persons therein named, situate, lying, and being in Skellgate, Allhallow-

gate, Horsefair, Finklestreet, Blossomgate, Bondgate, Norton, Durton, Speltriggs, Longfurlong, Fishergate, and Ripon, to the then late Chantry of St James the apostle in Ripon aforesaid, belonging. Also all their messuages, tofts, cottages, houses, buildings, lands, meadows, and pastures, in the occupation of certain persons therein named, situated in Ripon, Bondgate, Thorpe, Sharow, Wallerthwaite, Markington, and Helsey Ings, to the then late Chantry of St John the evangelist in Ripon, belonging: And six messuages and tenements and all their lands, meadows, and pastures, in the occupation of the persons therein named, situated in Allhallowgate, and Kirkgate, in Ripon, to the then late Chantry of the blessed virgin Mary, in the manor of the Hall-Garth in Ripon belonging: And also all other messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, and pastures, in the several places before named and elsewhere, which to the then late Chantries did belong or appertain, in as ample a manner as they came or ought to have come to their hands, or to the hands of their brother Edward the sixth, then late king of England, by force of an act of divers chantries, colleges, gilds, fraternities, and free chapels, dissolved and determined in the Parliament of their
said

said brother, holden at Westminster in the first year of his reign, which said messuages, lands and tenements then extended to the yearly value of sixteen pounds, fourteen shillings, and ninepence. To hold the same to the said governors and their successors for ever, to be holden of the said king and queen, their heirs and successors as of their manor of East-Greenwich in the county of Kent, by fealty only. AND the said king and queen thereby ordained that the said governors and their successors, should disburse, dispose, and convert all the rents and profits from time to time arising from the said lands, tenements, and possessions, to the maintenance and support of the Schoolmaster and Usher of the said school; and to the other necessities touching and concerning the school, and the supporting, repairing, and maintaining thereof, and no other way, nor to any other use or intent. AND they further granted to the said governors and their successors, that from thenceforth they might have one common Seal, to serve their business and other things concerning the premises, in the said letters patent expressed. AND that the same governors and their successors, may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all courts and places

places, touching or concerning any thing in the said letters patent specified. AND that the same governors for the time being, and their successors, or the greater part of them, of which the said Anthony Frankish, during his life, should be one, should have full power and authority to nominate and appoint a School-master and an Usher of the said school, as often and whensoever the same should want either master or usher. AND the governors and their successors, with the advice of the Archbishop of York for the time being, may make and cause to be made, lawful and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing, touching and concerning the order, government and direction of the master and usher, and of the scholars of the school aforesaid, and of the possessions, revenues, lands, and tenements of the said school, and of the stipend and salary of the same master and usher, and to appoint and set down all other things concerning the ordering, governing, preserving, and disposing of the rents and revenues and to the maintenance of the same school, all which statutes and ordinances to be made shall be inviolably observed from time to time for ever. AND they further granted to the said governors and their successors, free licence and authority to have, receive


ceive, and purchase of them and their successors, as well of the said king and queen, as of the heirs and successors of the said queen, or of any other person or persons, or body corporate or politic, any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, parsonages, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within the realm of England, so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of twenty pounds, besides the premises above granted, the statute of Mortmain, or any other statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.



APPENDIX

No. 4.

See page 78:



IN nomine sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis *Adelstanus* Rex Dei gratia regni *Angliæ* omnibus hominibus suis *Eboraci*, et per totam *Angliam salutem*. Sciatis quod ego confirmo ecclesiæ et capitulo *Ripon*, pacem suam et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas, et concedo eis curiam suam de omnibus querelis et in omnibus curiis de hominibus S. Wilfridi, pro ipsis et hominibus suis, vel contra ipsos, vel inter se adinvicem, vel quæ fieri possunt, et iudicium suum pro *Frodmortell*; et quod homines sint credendi per suum *ya*, et per suum *na*, et omnes suas terras habitas, et habendas, et homines suos ita liberos, quod nec Rex *Angliæ*, nec ministri ejus, nec archiepiscopus *Eboraci*, nec ministri ejus, aliquid faciant vel habeant quod est ad terras suas vel ad *socam* capituli. Testibus G. Archiepiscopo *Eboracenci*, et P. Præposito *Beverlaci*.

Translation

Translation of the charter of king Athelstan.

IN THE NAME of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, *Athelstan*, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, To all his subjects of Yorkshire and throughout *England*. KNOW YE, THAT I confirm to the collegiate Church of *Ripon*, its Peace, Liberties, and Customs: And I grant, that those within the liberty of St. Wilfrid may have their courts, wherein all actions of trespass, and actions of all other kinds, that shall happen within the said Liberty, be they for them or against them, may be tried. With judgment of *Life* and *Death**; and that they may be credited by affirming with *Yea*, and denying with *Nay*, both amongst themselves and throughout the habitable world. And that they may be so free, that neither the king of *England*, nor his subjects, nor the archbishop of *York*, nor his ministers, shall either do or have any thing which is of their possessions, or of the soke of the church. †

APPENDIX

* “FRODMORTELL” see Blount’s Dict. sub verb.

† Dug. Monas. vol. i. p. 172.

APPENDIX

No. 5.

See page 78.

*Carta Adelstani Regis sancto Wilfrido de Ripon
concessa.*

WYT all that es and es gan
Yat ik king *Athelstan*
As gyven als frelith as I may
And to ye capitell of Seint *Wilfrai*,
Of my free devotion
Yair pees at *Ripon*
On ilke side ye kyrke a mile
For all ill deedes and ylke agyle
And within yair kirk yate
At ye stan yat *Grithstole* hate.
Within ye kirke dore and ye square
Yair have pees for les and mare.
Ilkan of yis stedes sal have pees
Of *frodmortell* and il deedes
Yat yair don is, *Tol Tem*,

With

With iren and with water deme
 And yet ye land of seint Wilfrai
 Of alkyn geld fre sal be ay.
 At na nan at langes me to
 In yair *Herpsac* * sal have at do
 And for ik will at yai be sade
 I will at yai alkin fredome have :
 And in al thinges be als free
 As hert may thynke or eygn may se
 At te power of a kinge
 Masts make free any thyng
 And my seale have i satt yerto
 Fo I will at na man it undo.



B B

APPENDIX

* For *Frithsoke* (i. e.) immunitatis Locus. — *Tuenda pacis jurisdictio.* Cowel. Kel. D. 109.

APPENDIX

No. 6.

See page 79.

Charter of King Henry the first.

HENRICUS Rex Angliæ vicecomitibus et ministris et omnibus baronibus Francis et Anglis de Eboraciscira et Northumberlandia *salutem*. Sciatis me concessisse S. Wilfrido de Ripon et Thomæ Archiepisco Eboracensi habere feriam per quatuor dies ad Festum S. Wilfridi de Aprili decobus diebus ante festum et die festi et in crastino; et precipio quod omnes illuc euntes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus mercatis suis habeant meam firmam pacem ne eis injuria vel contumelia fiat, neque disturbentur, super decem librarum forisfacturam.

TESTES Nigellus de Albineo, et Gaufridus filius Paganis, et Gaudridus de Clynton apud Woodstokam.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

No. 7.

See page 80.

*Confirmatio Regis Stephani de libertatibus infra
Leucam.*

STEPHANUS Rex Angliæ Archiepiscopis,
Episcopis, Abbatibus, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus
et omnibus Ministris suis fidelibus Francis et An-
glis totius Angliæ *salutem*. Præsentis chartæ tes-
timonio confirmo ecclesiæ S. Wilfridi de Ripon,
pacem suam infra leucam suam et ejusdem pacis
violatæ emendationem sicut est ab aliquo predeces-
sorū meorū melius ipsi Ecclesiæ collata, et a
me cum eisdem regibus confirmata. Privilegia
quoque et donationes quæ a regibus Edwardo sci-
licet a avo meo Willielmo consecuta est, et liber-
tates omnes et dignitates et consuetudines et recti-
tudines suas, tam in aquis quam in terris, et in
B B 2 omnibus

omnibus possessionibus in Saca et Socca, et in his quæ ad illam ubique pertinent. Ferias etiam suas quinque diebus omnibus illuc venientibus et illinc redeuntibus, cum omnibus rebus suis cum mea pace concedo et volo et firmiter præcipio, quod ipso Ecclesia ita teneat bene et in pace et honorifice in omnibus rebus in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis in terris et aquis, in navibus et portibus et in omnibus aliis rebus sicut ipsa unquam melius et plenius et honorabilius tenuit tempore regis Edwardi et tempore Willielmi avi mei et tempore avunculorum meorum Willielmi regis et Henrici regis, et sicut chartæ prædecessorum meorum testificant. Testibus Alexandro episcopo Lincolniensi, et Nigello episcopo Elensi, et episcopo Eboracensi, et Adelpho episcopo Carliensi et Roberto de Vere, apud Eboracum.

Translation of the charter of king Stephen.

STEPHEN, King of *England*, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, barons, sheriffs, and to all his faithful ministers, as well *French* as *English*, throughout all *England*, SENDETH GREETING. I confirm by the testimony of this present charter, Peace to the church of St. *Wilfrid* at *Ripon* within its liberty; and amendment of its peace violated, and of what has been done contrary to the privileges granted by any of my predecessors, and confirmed by me and them. And also the privileges and grants, which it received from King *Edward*, as well as from my grandfather King *William*; And all the liberties, dignities, rights, and customs, as well by land as water, and in all its possessions in *Sac* and *Soc*; And in every thing which any where belong to it. And also I grant, that fairs may be held for five days, in peace, and that all persons may come and go with their goods, and buy and sell, without molestation. And I further will, and strictly command, that the said church may as peaceably, honourably, and fully enjoy all things, in woods and plains, in pastures and meadows, by land and water, by sea and in port, and in all other things, as it held them in the time of

King *Edward*, in the time of my grandfather King *William*, and in the times of my uncles King *William* and King *Henry*, and as is testified by the charters of my predecessors.


WITNESSES. — *Alexander* bishop of *Lincoln*, *Nigel* bishop of *Ely*, and bishop of *York*, *Adelphus* bishop of *Carlisle*, and *Robert de Verde*, at *York*.



APPENDIX

No. 8.

See page 80



IN the name of God, Amen. WHEREAS it hath been decreed, by the authority of the holy Fathers that the Clergy ought to reside upon their own livings, and like careful shepherds be ready in their stations to shew good examples of charity, hospitality, and piety to others, as becometh clergymen; they ought to visit the sick, and with good and spiritual advice should encourage and cheer up the minds of doubtful and desponding persons

WE William, by divine permission, archbishop of York, primate of England, holding a visitation at the collegiate church at Ripon, found (with sorrow be it spoken) our said church almost quite
desolate

desolate of Residentiary Canons, notwithstanding the parish is very large and populous; the non-residing prebendaries going away with the Salaries, which are very considerable, and ought rather to be given to those who keep residence: At the request of skilful men, and with the express consent of Mr. Robert de Baldock, and Mr. Robert de Bridlington, the Dean and Prebendaries of the said Church, and all other canonical persons solemnly summoned together by persons in authority under us, to a convocation held in the said Church; handling, treating of, and fully discussing the cause of our order, which was approved of, and received by us and all whom it concerned; and and calling together according to law, all those whom it may concern, who have any business therein, or who were usually called; and all concurring in a due observation of the laws, and articles necessary to be observed in this matter, invoking the grace of the Holy Spirit, with the express consent of the said Dean and Proctors; we order, appoint, determine, and finally declare, by our present order, constitution, or perpetual statute.

THAT the yearly salary as mentioned below, shall be allowed to the present residing prebendaries,

ries, and those that shall think fit to keep residence for the future at the Collegiate Church at Ripon; and that it be assigned them, as we agree it should be assigned to those who keep residence, according to the form as shall be mentioned hereafter.

To wit, the lands, meadows, products, and services, with their appurtenances; the tythe of corn and iron of Nidd and Grantley, with the pension of twenty shillings owing by the Vicar of Nidd, and the spiritual jurisdiction, with its profits, which used yearly to be equally divided amongst the above mentioned Prebendaries. Also the whole altarage, or surplice-fees belonging to the said parish and Church of Ripon, excepting the tythe of wool and lamb, either in money or in kind, which shall continue due to the prebendaries as before; reserving only, and excepting, the dues belonging to the prebendary of the prebend of Monkton; the prebendary of which shall receive his usual salary, upon the account of his being treasurer of the church, and having other offices anciently incumbent upon him.

WE also order, that all and every thing belonging to the common pasture, be free and exempted from paying tythe, or any other burden, excepting only the dues which were usually paid to ministers

ters of the church; the rest continuing due to the prebendaries as before.

WE reserve also to ourselves and our successors, power to augment the salary which the said prebendary of Monkton acknowledges and receives, or is known to acknowledge and receive on account of the above mentioned offices incumbent upon him, when it is made lawfully to appear either to us, or our successors, that his income is not a valuable consideration for his trouble.

WE further order, that the salaries and wages of the Vicars and other Ministers of the church aforesaid, be paid yearly out of the common pasture, and that the prebendaries keep residence twelve weeks every year successively, or by turns as they please; and that they be present at Divine Service at the canonical hours, as at the collegiate churches of Southwell, and Beverley; and that this order begin at the feast of the annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary next ensuing, and to continue for ever: Reserving to ourselves, and our successors, liberty to change, augment, declare, explain, or alter this our present order, constitution, or decree, as often as we please, and when we think convenient. In witness whereof we have set our seal,

seal, and the seal of the Church of Ripon to these presents.

DATED at Ripon on the twenty-third of March, in the year of Grace one thousand three hundred and thirty-one, and in the fifteenth of our archbishoprick.

GENT, p. 197.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

No. 9.

See page 81.

THE King &c. Know ye, That whereas six vicars have formerly been appointed to attend and perform divine service at the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Ripon, and want a convenient house to dwell in near the said church; our reverend father Henry, archbishop of York, considering that it would be much more convenient and proper for them to dwell together, than to live separately; through a pious and good design proposes to give and assign a parcel of ground to erect a Dwelling house upon, that may be large enough for the said vicars to dwell in and inhabit all together, and that they may receive the charitable contributions of faithful christians, if their own inability or incapacity doth not render them incapable of receiving the same.

WE

WE therefore, willing to encourage the honest conversation and constant devotion of the said vicars, who bear the burden and heat of the day in attending the above mentioned church, and willing to encourage the charity of the said archbishop and other pious and well designing persons, through pure and sincere love and affection which we bear to the memory of St. Wilfrid, who lies buried in the said church, of our special grace have granted for ourselves and our posterity, as much as in us lays, that the said six vicars, and the succeeding vicars of the said church, make choice of one of the six, whom they please, to be their advocate; and he shall be called the Advocate of the Vicars of the Church of St. Peter at Ripon, and they amongst themselves shall have free liberty to choose him, without either requesting the royal consent, or any other person's whatever.

AND that the said Advocate, Vicars, and their successors, keep one common Seal to serve for the dispatching of their business; and that they be men capable to request, receive, and take, in the name of the Advocate and Vicars of the collegiate Church of the blessed St. Peter at Ripon, lands, tenements, possessions, spiritual and temporal profits whatever; and from any person, as well the

laity as clergy, having first obtained our royal assent, although it belong to us, or our heirs, we give liberty to the said Advocate and Vicars, and their successors, to possess and enjoy it for ever; and that they may prosecute in their own name, all sorts of causes and real actions, whether single or mixed, or of what sort or nature soever they be; and to answer and defend the same before any secular or ecclesiastical judge whatever.

AND further, we out of our more abundant grace, have given and assigned liberty to the above mentioned Archbishop, that he, with the consent of the chapter of the Church of St. Peter at York, may assign over a parcel of land with its appurtenances at Ripon, containing one hundred and forty feet in length, and sixty-seven in breadth, upon which they may erect a convenient dwelling-house for them and their successors for ever. And that the said Advocate and Vicars may receive and hold of the above named Archbishop the abovesaid land, with all its appurtenances, to themselves and their successors for ever; and that they and their successors may peaceably possess the same, reserving only the services due to us and our heirs.

FURTHERMORE, we grant and give liberty for ourselves and posterity, to the said Advocate and
Vicars,

Vicars, that they hold and possess the lands, rents, and revenues, to the value of five pounds yearly, as well that which is within our liberty, as those that are not, for their maintenance for ever; the aforesaid statute* continuing in force so long as it shall appear either by our inquisition or court of chancery, to be no ways injurious to us and our successors, or any other person whatever; It is not our intention herein, to prevent, or hinder the prelates of the said Church, to make choice of fit and able persons to be canonically ordained, and succeed the Vicars as their places are vacant, according to the ancient statutes, orders, and customs of their church, this present assent not hindering, but that the Vicars of the said church be subject to, and observe the above mentioned prelates and their successors, in all things lawful and canonical, according to their former customs, orders, and statutes. Witness the King at Westminster, the twenty-second Day of July.

Gent, p. 110.

* These statutes were revoked at the dissolution of the church; see page 84.

A P P E N D I X

No. 10.

See page 152.

*Verdictum juratorum super statu Hospitalis de Ripon
Anno decimo Regis Edwardi Secundi.*

INQUISITIO capta die Dominica in Octabis
Beatæ Mariæ Virginis apud *Ribstan* coram Escæ-
tore Domini Regis citra *Trentam*, anno regni
Regis *Edwardi* filii Regis *Edwardi* decimo, juxta
formam brevis et huic inquisitioni annexam, per
Henricum Blome, *Robertum de Haltone*, &c. juratos;
qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod in Hos-
pitali beatæ *Mariæ Magdalænæ* in Brevi contento,
debent esse inperpetuum, secundum formam fun-
dationis ejusdem Hospitalis codidie duo capellani
divina celebrantes; unde per totum tempus *Nicho-
lai de Molyns* custodis ibidem subtrahitur Cantaria
unius Capellani per eundem *Nicholaum*.

ITEM quædam Hospitalitates dicunt, quod si pere-
grini, vel Clerici mendici, ceu cæteri indigentes,
per idem Hospitale forte itinerarent seu vagi mi-
grarent,

grarent, in eodem Hospitali per unam noctem haberent refugium, et hospitium, ut de victu et lecto, ita quod mane prætereant, unde nullus ibi habet refugium, victum nec lectum, sed vacua manu recedunt. Quoad Elemosinas faciendas, dicunt, quod die beatæ *Mariæ Magdalenzæ* annuatim in perpetuum, cuilibet pauperi venienti, debet, distribui unus panis fratri, valens obolum, quarterio frumenti valente quinque solidos; et unum allec, unde per totum tempus dicti *Nicholai* Elemosina hæc per eundem *Nicholaum* subtrahitur; sed loco hujus dat pauperibus dicto die *Magdalenzæ* venientibus, unum Salsarium Fabarum, seu farinæ plenum, sed major pars pauperum nihil inde possidebunt: Dicunt etiam, quod minuta opera caritativa, quæ ab hujus modi Hospitali, et præcipue ab hoc deberent emanare nulla inde fuerint, occasione absentiz suæ, quia raro ibi residet; cum tamen residere teneatur, omnia hæc per *Nicholaum de Molyns* Custodem ibidem, per tempus suum integrum subtrahuntur, et adnihilantur.

3 Dug Mon. Ang. 89.

APPENDIX

No. II.

See page 149.

Manor of Ripon.

BY the charter of King Athelstan, which was afterwards confirmed by charters of other kings, the MANOR of RIPON was granted to the archbishops of York. In it, they enjoyed sac, soc, toll, tem, merchet, bloodwit, assize of bread, and of weights and measures, pillory, tumbril, infangtheof, outfangtheof, judgment of iron and water, gallows, gibbet, prison, goal delivery, his own coroners, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, with return of writs and pleas of withernam, fairs twice in the year, and a market every Thursday.

In the reign of king Edward the first, a writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued at the suit of the crown, demanding of the archbishop of York to shew, by what authority he claimed to have the punishment of felons, of return of writs and estreats, and pleas
of

of forbidden distress, his own proper coroners, amendment of assize of bread and beer, free warren, and why he claimed to have his park, free warren and lands in Ripon, Beverley, Otley, and elsewhere in the county of York, quietly from suit, without licence and will of the lord the king, and his predecessors kings of England.

THE archbishop comes and as to jurisdiction of punishing felons, says, that he claims to have the jurisdiction of punishing felons at Ripon, Beverley, &c. That king Athelstan before the conquest of England gave the said manors to the archbishop of York and his successors, from which time the archbishops of York hitherto have stood seized of the said liberty. And afterwards king Henry the first, son of the conqueror, amongst other liberties, granted to the archbishops of York; — The liberty of judging thieves, taken within the lands aforesaid, by his charter, which he brings into court, and which attests the same. And claims to have the return of writs, pleas of forbidden distress, estreats, &c. within the manors of Ripon and Beverley time immemorial. — And claims to have his own proper coroners at Ripon, within his own proper lands and proper tenures, and these before the conquest of England, from
king

king Athelstan, who gave to the churches of Beverley and Ripon his lands so freely that none of the kings officers should enter there, to exercise any office belonging to the king. Which was afterwards confirmed by the charter of king Edward. And afterwards from the time, from which coroners were first appointed in England, all his predecessors until now have had their proper coroners in the lands aforesaid and by them exercised all things which belonged to their office as coroners.-- And he claims to have the assize of bread and beer from the conquest of England and so forth. And claims to have free warren in all his lordships and lands in the county of York, except in Thorpe, from time immemorial. And says, that the lord the king, Henry, father of the lord the now king, granted to one Sewall his predecessor, that he and all his successors should have free warren in all his lordships, by his charter dated at Westminster in the fourth year of the reign of the said king, which he brings into court, and which attests the same. And as to being free of suit, says, that he claims to have his manor of Beverley with its members, and his manor of Ripon with its members, and his manor of Patrington, quietly from suit, from the conquest of England. And he claims
to

to have the parks of Beverley, Ripon, and Shirburn from time immemorial, and that he and all his predecessors have had a warren in all his lands, have inclosed his woods and thereof made a park, and that he and they have used the aforesaid liberties as he claims them. And puts himself upon the country.

AND the jurors, to wit,—William Lavell, James of Tryvell, Thomas of Cunnaby, John of Balle, William of Holtby, Robert of Holme, Thomas of Lutton, Ralph Salvayn, William of Hertlington, Hugh of Linton, William of Stabler, John of Milford, Nicholas of Oglethorp, John of Sutton, and Richard of Bruntley, say upon their oaths, — That the aforesaid archbishop and all his predecessors from time immemorial have fully used all the liberties which the aforesaid archbishop now claims, and therefore it is adjudged, — That the aforesaid archbishop should from thenceforth be quiet with his liberties, and the king take nothing by his writ. Exemplification of letters patent, of H. 8. B. B. D. 3. A. 2. No. 2.

ADDENDA.

A D D E N D A.

ON a wall, in a place called THE KINGS, within the church of Chichester, there is a painting still in good preservation, representing an interview between Saint Wilfrid, attended by his clergy; and Ceadwalla, king of Sussex, attended by his nobles: Wilfrid addresses the king, on a scroll, “ Da Servis Dei Locum Habitationis propter Deum.” — Ceadwalla answers, “ Fiat sicut petitur.”

THIS painting was executed by Theodore Bernardi, an Italian master, about the year 1496.

See Hey's History of Chichester.

NOTE

NOTE — ON FOUNTAINS' ABBEY.

(see note, page 172)

THE two most complete and magnificent remains of monastic architecture in Great-Britain, are this abbey of Fountains', and the beautiful abbey of Melrose in Scotland. And it is remarkable that they were both of the Cistercian order, and founded the same year, and both had their origin from, or were under the direction of the same Cistercian monastery, Rivaux in Yorkshire.

THE abbey of Melrose is here mentioned, chiefly to introduce to the notice of the public, the effect of moon-light on these venerable structures.

THE description of this effect by Mr. Walter Scott, in his late Poem of "*The Lay of the last Minstrel*," is touched with the most delicate and appropriate colouring. But before it is given, it is proper to observe, that a very judicious critic, Mr. Dallaway, in his essay on English architecture, has in various instances been struck with a sensible impression of the effect, and has also given the theory, whence it may be supposed to arise.

ON Gloucester cathedral, page 64, he observes,
" The extremely beautiful effect of large masses
" of architecture by moon-light, may be considered
" as a kind of optical deception, and nearly the
" same

“ same as that produced by statuary when strongly
 “ illuminated. Thus seen, the tower of this
 “ cathedral acquires a degree of lightness, so su-
 “ perior to that which it shews under the meridian
 “ sun, that it no longer appears to be of human
 “ construction.” Again, page 154,

“ IF seen by moon-light, the Radcliffe library
 “ (Oxford) loses much of the heavy, depressed
 “ appearance, it shews under the meridian sun.
 “ I have frequently surveyed St. Paul’s, London,
 “ under a similar point of view, and have been
 “ surprised by the fine proportions of the colonnade
 “ surrounding the dome, which an atmosphere of
 “ thick smoke had positively obscured in the
 “ day-time.”

THERE can be no doubt, but that the long aisles,
 the majestic tower, the lofty arches, and bold pro-
 jections of Fountains’, will exhibit masses of light
 and shade not inferior to those of the celebrated
 pile on the banks of the Tweed.

“ If thou would’st view fair Melrose aright,

“ Go visit it by pale moon-light;

“ For the gay beams of lightsome day

“ Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray.

“ When the broken arches are black in night,

“ And each shafted oriel glimmers white;

“ When

“ When the cold light’s uncertain shower,
“ Streams on the ruined central tower ;
“ When buttress and buttress alternately,
“ Seem framed of ebon and ivory ;
“ When silver edges the imagery,
“ And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die ;
“ When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
“ And the owlet to hoot o’er the dead man’s grave ;
“ Then go — but go alone the while —
“ Then view St. David’s ruined pile ;
“ And home returning, soothly swear,
“ Was never scene so sad and fair ! ”

Lay of the last Minstrel. Canto. II. Stanza. I.



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F A I R S.

THURSDAY after January 13th. — Horned Cattle, Leather, and Cloth.

May 13 and 14—Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Cloth, &c.

First Thursday and Friday in June — Horned Cattle, Sheep, Cloth, &c.

First Thursday after August the 22d.—Horned Cattle, &c.

November 23d. — Horned Cattle, Cloth, &c.
The general hiring day for Servants.

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I N D E X.

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THE END.

FARRER, Printer, RIPON.

ERRATA.

Page 9 note, for D minis read Dominio.

— 10 line 20, for erroneously, read erroneously.

— 18 — 19, add an asterisk, and see Appendix
No. 2.

— 34 — 24, for and, read which.

— 50 — 6, for circumferance, read circumference.

— 102 — 11. dele, the dean's nephew.

— 305 — 8, for founded the same year, read found-
ded about the same period.

— 306 — 22, for pale moon-light, read the pale
moon-light.

Shannon







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